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The Government has decided that Obituary Notices of fallen soldiers sent to the Press by relatives or friends shall give no particulars either of the theatre of war in which a casualty occurred or of the battalion to which the officer, non-commissioned officer, or private belonged.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

LEE—June 2, 1916, killed in action, CHARLES LLOYD, Gun Section Canadian Mounted Rifles, second eldest and dearly-loved son of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Lee, Harrowby, Manitoba, Canada, aged 20 years and 6 months.

SHERLOCK—July 31, 1916, killed in action, Private JOHN JOSEPH SHERLOCK, R.D.F., on his eighteenth birthday, eldest son of J. J. Sherlock, Inlet Court of Bankruptcy, Four Courts, Dublin, and grandson of the late Richard Boyle, of Cork.

IN MEMORIAM.

MCGRATH—First Anniversary—JOHN J. MCGRATH, only and dearly-loved brother of Mrs. Edward J. Kenilworth square, Dublin, and 5 Lombard street, Belfast. 'Phones—Dublin, 461; Belfast, 4257.

BIRTHS.

EDWARDS—August 4, 1916, at Private Nursing Home, the wife of RICHARD EDWARDS (née Stratford), of Merrion, Wavertree, Liverpool, of a daughter.

HOLMES—August 6, 1916, at 132 Earls Court road, London, the wife of VALENTINE HOLMES, of a son.

JOBSON—August 3, 1916, at 151 Lower Baggot street, the wife of T. B. JOBSON, Glenaraneen, Brittas, Co. Dublin, of a son.

M'COY—August 2, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. R. E. W. M'Coy, 63 Whitworth road, Drumcondra, a son.

MASON—August 4, 1916, at 5 Carlton terrace, Upper Rathmines, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Mason, a son.

RAWLINS—August 3, 1916, at Wellington, India, to Mr. and Mrs. H. G. RAWLINS, a son. (By cable.)

VICKERY—August 6, 1916, at 40 Upper Fitzwilliam street, the wife of Staff-Surgeon G. G. Vickery, R.N., a daughter.

WHITE—August 4, 1916, at 40 Upper Fitzwilliam street, to Dr. and Mrs. WHITE, Ballyragget, Co. Kilkenny, a son.

WOOD—August 6, 1916, at Johore, Bahru, to Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE WATTS WOOD, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BATES AND M'FARLAND—July 26, 1916, at St. Peter's Church, Mountrath, by Rev. J. Howard Madden, M.A., Rector of Timogue, Thomas, third son of the late THOMAS BATES, and of Mrs. BATES, Coote terrace, Mountrath, to CATHERINE (KATIE), elder daughter of SAMUEL M'FARLAND and Mrs. M'FARLAND, Spring Gardens, Mountrath.

CLANCY AND RYAN—July 28, 1916, at St. John the Baptist Church, Clontarf, by Rev. Wm. Meighan, C.C., THOMAS SEXTON, fifth and elder surviving son of the late Alderman JOHN CLANCY, J.P., Sub-Sheriff, and MRS. CLANCY, "Ardcevin," Clontarf, to CLARE, only daughter of JOSEPH FREDERICK RYAN, and the late Mrs. RYAN, Rua, 9 St. Lawrence road, Clontarf, and late of Willmount, and Oakley Park, Portumna, Co. Galway.

HOUSTON AND M'COMAS—July 31, 1916, at Fenview Hall, Dublin, by licence, WILLIAM H. HOUSTON, of 9 Howth road, Dublin, son of the late Thomas Houston, of Dundonald, Co. Down, to MARGARET OLIVE MARION, youngest daughter of the late ROBERT M'COMAS, of Kinnetty, King's Co.

SMYTHE AND M'CLEAN—August 5, 1916, at St. Harold's Cross Church, by Reverend D. J. Hearn, M.A., VIVIAN DE REMY SMYTHE, R.E., Carlisle, only son of Alfred Smythe, of 2 Kenilworth square, Dublin, to MARY SEWARD, only daughter of EDWARD SCOTT MACNAB, Solicitor, Kenilworth square.

STEVENSON AND JACKSON—July 29, 1916, at Holy Trinity Church, Rathmines, by the Rev. F. H. Crosby, D.D., rector, WILLIAM JAMES CLENDINEN, second son of W. G. STEVENSON (late) 14 Charleston road, to ALEXA WEIR, eldest daughter of the late T. S. and MRS. JACKSON, Dublin.

DEATHS.

DAVY—August 8, 1916, at his residence, Kimmage Lodge, Terenure, Rev. HUMPHREY DAVY, M.A., late Incumbent of St. Mary's, Crumlin, last surviving son of the late Edmund Davy, F.R.S. Funeral will leave Kimmage Lodge for Crumlin to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, 10 o'clock.

DIXON—August 6, 1916, at her residence, 3 Arbour terrace, MARGARET, wife of JAMES DIXON, to the inexpressible grief of her husband, family, and large circle of friends. Funeral from St. Mary of Angels, Church street, to-day (Tuesday), after the 9 o'clock (Requiem) Mass to Glasnevin.

DONNELLY—August 6, 1916, Sister Cosmas Donnelly, second son of Thomas Donnelly, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., 14 Rutland square. Funeral from St. Francis Xavier Church, Upper Gardiner street, at 9 a.m., to-morrow (Wednesday), 9th August. R.I.P.

GIAN—August 5, 1916, Lieutenant-Colonel MURTH CAUPHLD GARAN, late King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment) and Army Pay Department, second son of the late Dr. Robert Beresford Gahan, R.A.M.C., aged 71. Funeral Mount Jerome, 9.15 a.m., to-day (Tuesday), August 8. No flowers, by request.

KITCHING—August 5, 1916, at The Old Vicarage, Markyate, FLORENCE JEANETTE, widow of the late Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. R. KITCHING, aged 56.

M'CUTCHEON—July 28, 1916, at Kalimpong, India, OLIVER HOWARD, aged 10 months, only child of Dr. OLIVER M'CUTCHEON.

M'GARRY—August 6, 1916, at Rathgar, NORA, eldest daughter of the late ROBERT M'GARRY, of Ashtown, Phœnix Park. R.I.P. Funeral private.

MARTIN—August 5, 1916, at Sunnyside, Longford, WILLIAM MARTIN, aged 83 years. Funeral to family burying ground, Newtownforbes to-morrow (Wednesday), at 11 a.m.

MITCHELL—August 6, 1916, at the Private Nursing Home, Sligo, JESSIE, beloved wife of THOMAS MITCHELL, Ulster Bank, Tullamore. Funeral private.

O'REILLY—July 19, 1916, at Boston, U.S.A., JOHN S. O'REILLY, second son of the late John O'Reilly, Clonmore, Dunleer. R.I.P.

PETTIGREW—August 3, 1916, the result of falling overboard from the Glasgow steamer, MARY BELL (POLLIE), twin daughter of the late THOMAS PETTIGREW, Esq., Farnogue House, Wexford. "Nearer, my God, to Thee." Funeral strictly private.

SUMNER—August 5, 1916, at "The Orchard," Willesbourne, Warwick, BEATRICE FRANCES, the beloved wife of FRANCIS GEORGE SUMNER, of Kineton, Warwick. R.I.P.

ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for insertion in this Column will be found on Page 4.

NICHOLS'

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The Irish Times.

VOL. LVIII. NO.—18,531. DUBLIN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1916. PRICE ONE PENNY.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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Steam-heated, spacious Lounge, Ball and Badminton Rooms. Electric lights throughout. French Chef. Beside Island and Shore Links, adjacent to Portmarnock Links. Hot and Cold Sea and Fresh Water Baths. Smallest rainfall in Ireland; sandy, quick-drying soil. Shore Shooting. Terms from Easter, from £2 2s. Od. per week. Special terms for lengthened periods. Tariff, etc., from manager. Telephone, Malahide 2.

KINGSTOWN.

ROYAL MAIL HOTEL.

(LATE ANGLESEY ARMS).

RE-OPENED under NEW MANAGEMENT. Ideal Situation.

Facing Sea, and near Train and Boats.

COUNTY WICKLOW.

HUNTER'S HOTEL, NEWRATH BRIDGE, RATHNEW,

Will be found most comfortable and convenient to all places of interest in Co. Wicklow.

Large Gardens. Croquet and Tennis Special terms for Families and Boarders. Motor Garage. Petrol and Accessories Stocked. Trout Fishing Free.

NORTH OF IRELAND.

HOTEL METROPOLE PORTRUSH.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL. Highly Recommended.

OPPOSITE FIRST GREEN OF GOLF LINKS. Under personal management of Resident Proprietors,

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. MASON
Late County and Station Hotel, Carlisle.

PORTRUSH.

OSBORNE HOTEL.

'Phone—20. Fine Lounge Hall and Tea Lounge, With Balcony. Your kind patronage solicited. BLACK and SONS.

THE WINDSOR HOTEL, PORTRUSH.

For enjoyable holiday, moderate terms, tariff free.—MISS HAMILTON.

SOUTH OF IRELAND.

QUEENSTOWN.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

QUEEN'S HOTEL.

The Leading Hotel in Queenstown, occupying the Most Select Position on the Sea Front.
High-Class Cuisine. Moderate Tariff.
A. H. WILLIAMS, Manager.
(Late Royal Hibernian Hotel, Dublin, and Hotel Russell, London.)

HARROGATE.

HARROGATE—SPA HYDRO, central; overlooking Kursaal Gardens; 1 min. Baths; spacious public rooms. Re-opened, re-decorated. Terms from 7/6 per day, inclusive.—MANAGERESS.

HARROGATE.—Imperial Hydro., opposite Royal Pump Room and Valley Gdns., nr. Baths, Winter Gardens, Kursaal. Phys. Tel.—42. Illustrated Tariff.

HARROGATE—Connaught Private Hotel, two minutes from Baths, Kursaal, Valley Gardens. Separate Tables.—T. LEE.

BUXTON.

BUXTON—The Palace Hotel; finest position; 200 Rooms. Extensive grounds; Elevators; Garage. Illustrated Tariff Book.—C. D. Higgins

ISLE OF MAN.

DOUGLAS.—Hargraves' "Ashfield" Private Hotel. Promenade. Douglas. 50 Bedrooms; open for visitors as usual; Narrow calls twice weekly. Write for terms and particulars.

SANATORIA AND HYDROS.

BLACKPOOL.—IMPERIAL HYDROPATHIC HOTEL, Claremont Park. 350 Rooms. Magnificent Lounge; Louis XVI. Dining Room. Separate Tables. Turkish, Russian, and Sea Water Baths. For Tariff apply Manager. Telegrams—"Imperial." Telephone—291.

THE "IRISH FIELD" will be sent to any Address in the United Kingdom for three months for 1/6. Offices—11 D'Olier street, Dublin.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
In the Goods of WILLIAM NOEL LOOKER, formerly of 94 Hale road, Hale, Co. of Cheshire, and late of 50 Rathgar road, Co. of Dublin, Insurance Inspector, and Lance-Corporal in the 7th Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute 22 and 23 Vic., chapter 35, that all persons claiming to be creditors of or otherwise to have any claim or demand against the estate or effects of the above-named Deceased, who died on the 16th day of August, 1915, are required, on or before the 5th day of September, 1916, to send in writing the particulars of such claims or demands to the undersigned Solicitor for the Executor of the said Deceased, to whom Probate of the said Will of said Deceased has been granted on the 27th day of July, 1916, forth of the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice in Ireland.

And notice is hereby further given that after the said 5th day of September, 1916, the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the Deceased, having regard only to the claims of which particulars shall have been received at the time required.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1916.
R. NORMAN POTTERTON Solicitor for Executors, 42 Fleet st., Dublin.

Pursuant to an Order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, made in the Matter of the Estate of the

ELLEN CONNOLLY, late of Victoria Lodge, 82, St. John's road, Sandymount, in the County of Dublin, Widow, Deceased.

And in a Cause "ROONEY v. HIS MAJESTY'S ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR IRELAND 1916, No. 4561.

The Creditors of the above-named Ellen Connolly, Deceased, who died on or about the month of March, 1916, are on or before the 16th day of October, 1916, to send by post, prepaid, to Messrs. Dobbyn and M'Cor, of 65 Lower Gardiner street, in the City of Dublin, the Solicitors for the Plaintiff, the Administrator of the said Deceased, their Christian and Surnames, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the Securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order.

Every Creditor holding any security is to produce the same before Hon. Mr. Justice Barton, at his Chambers, Four Courts, Dublin, on the 8th day of November 1916, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

Dated this 29th day of July, 1916.
THOS. W. ELLERKER, Chief Clerk.
DOBBYN and M'COY, Solicitors for Plaintiff. 65 Lower Gardiner street, Dublin.

SITUATIONS CONTINUED.

WANTED, an Assistant for Hardware, Grocery, Mid-Cork County; full particulars. Address "Z 1173," Assistant," this office. C 6 4

WANTED, two young Gentlewomen, sisters of friends, to run lady's house, South side, Dublin; about 25, with previous experience in cooking and housework.—H 1916, this office. C

WANTED, as experienced Girl to work Knitting Machine; must be able to re-foot stockings and knit socks.—Automatic Knitting Company, 4 Parliament street, Dublin. A

WANTED, Invoice Clerk, smart Girl, with knowledge of typewriting; state salary.—H 1141, this office. A

WATCHMAKER—Wanted, first class Man for situation in Cork. Apply 67 Grafton street, Dublin. A

WANTED, experienced Assistant for high class Dairy; competent to take CHARGE. Apply, by letter only, stating age, experience, and enclosing copies of references. Good wages and comfortable home.—Mr. Morrice Cox. A

WANTED, Company Quartermaster-Sergeant or Sergeant-Major to take Charge of a Home for Discharged Wounded Soldiers; Wife to cook. Apply Dispensary Buildings, 36 Dawson st. A

WANTED, young Girl to Help in Cash Desk. Apply by Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., Dublin. B

WANTED, young Man as Porter. Apply Price's Stores, Moore st., Dublin. B

WANTED, Assistant for the Chandlery and General Business in the city. Apply H 1214, this office. B

WANTED, Yeoman who knows the city and suburbs well and has some knowledge of the

MOTOR MATTERS, BICYCLES, &c.

MOTOR CARS.

PERRY AND CALCOTT CARS.
SOLE AGENT:
WALLEN GARAGE,
ST. ANDREW STREET.

11.9 MORRIS-COWLEY.
THE LIGHT CAR FOR 1916.

A trial run will reveal its perfect Springing, Livableness of Engine, and Wonderful Hill-Climbing.
Price from £329 10s. Od., including Lucas Electric Lighting Outfit.

Sole Agent:
G. A. BRITTAIN,
HATCH STREET, DUBLIN.

A FORD Touring Car, 1915, with all extras, £170; torpedo body, £129; Ford Van, £150; in stock for immediate delivery.—Crouch, Westland row.

ABSOLUTELY NEW ENGLISH-MADE CARS
Special opportunity of prompt delivery.
A 15 h.p. SWIFT 2 SEATER.
A 15 h.p. SWIFT 5 SEATER.
Electric Starter and Lighting System, shared on behalf
Apply:—
SWIFT MOTOR CO., LTD.,
18-17 South Great George's street.
(Opposite "Gaiety." Telephone—1736, Dublin.)

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Haynes-Apperson, 1916, five seater.
Dodge Brothers, 1916, 5 seater, almost new £270
Dodge Brothers, 1916, 5 seater, slightly used £275
Hillman Light Car, 1913 ..... £175
Singer Light Car, 1913 ..... £150
Ford Coupe, fitted with electric light £275
Shields Daisy, Knight engine, 5 seater.
Humpholme, 1915, touring and winter coupe £225
Essex, 1915, 4 seater £235
Maxwell, 1915, 4 seater £160
Talk, 1914, 4 seater £140
Damsel Barrel, 4 seater, electric light £250
Studebaker, 1913-14, 5 seater £175

THE DUBLIN MOTOR COMPANY, LTD.,
23 Stephen's Green.

SAXON 2 SEATER, 6s Lutz Model, 1915, Ford Touring Car, £135. Several other Second-hand Cars and Chassis for Sale.
EAGER'S GARAGE,
South Circular road.

DARRACQ, 12-15 h.p., perfect order, four seater, Clement, 13 h.p., two seater, Rover, 9-10 h.p., 6 seater, suitable for hotel work; Fiat, 25-30 h.p., 6 seater.
FOUR New Ford Cars in stock; tyres with English bodies, finished neutral grey; Horse, fitted for demonstration purposes; Ford Van, burnished.
FORD Car, touring body, 1915, Bosch magneto, new tyres, five brass lamps, horn, wheel, backboard, guarantee; complete, in perfect order; £85. Seen by appointment, 23 Fitzwilliam road, Rathgar.
FORD Touring Car, good order; bargain, £45. Seen at 4 Lower Mount street.
MAXWELL Five Seater, 1915 model, all new covers, new spare wheel, self starter, and electric lights; any trial; run only 2,500 miles; owner joining army; accepts £150 cash. Address "Z 1127, Motor," this office.
MOTOR Car, hood, screen, new lamps and tyres, Bosch magneto, speedometer, horn, tools, scrap; offers. Address "Z 1258, Car," this office.
SEATON 2 cylinder, 12 h.p., perfect running order, 4 recently thoroughly overhauled; body new; price £100; quite cheap at £150. Call 1091, this office.
14 H.P. Britten Two Seater, in splendid order throughout, detachable wheels, speedometer, newly painted and upholstered; £100.
14/18 ARGYLE, four cylinder, 4-seater engine, 4/5 tyres, wheel, self starter, and electric lights; any trial; run only 2,500 miles; owner joining army; accepts £150 cash. Address "Z 1127, Motor," this office.
MOTOR Car, hood, screen, new lamps and tyres, Bosch magneto, speedometer, horn, tools, scrap; offers. Address "Z 1258, Car," this office.
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WANTED.
ONE Ton Motor Lorry, chain drive, to be occasionally used for light one cwt.-load.—Address Brogan, Castleknock.
WANTED, two Seater Light Car, 1913-16; state price.—H 1169, this office.
WANTED, one 1915 or 1916 Five Seater Ford; must be in first-class order and cheap. Address "Z 1310, Motor," this office.

BODIES.

WANTED, offers for new Four Seater Motor Body; left on builder's hands.—H 1060, this office.

ACCESSORIES, TYRES, ETC.

2 AVON 24 x 2¼ Wired Motor Cycle Covers; 7/6 each, offers.—H 1200, this office.

MOTOR LORRIES AND VANS.

FORD Van; Special Body; immediate delivery.—City Wheel Works, Ltd., Brunswick st.

MOTOR CYCLES.

A1—WHY Wait? We can deliver from stock 2¼ h.p. "Sunbeams"; 5, also 7-9 Indians, 4, also 7-9 Harley-Davidsons, 2¼ Lea-Francis, 2 Enfield, 2½ Levis, 2½ Sparkbrook, 2½ Ixion, 2½ New Imperial Jap. Call to see them at Wm. Bros., Limited, Lennox st., off Grafton st. 'Phone, 1597.

A.J.S.
6 H.P. MOTOR CYCLE COMBINATION,
WALLEN GARAGE,
97, ANDREW STREET, DUBLIN.

INDIAN COMBINATION.
Power plus 1916, electric, new, used 85 miles, cost £114, price £102.
WALLEN,
GARAGE, ST. ANDREW ST., DUBLIN.

ADVANCES on Motor Bikes, Cars, Jewels—Gorman, Pawnbroker, Wineturers st. (opposite Four Courts, under Government Inspector, new garage); write, or call. Established 1820.
A RIDE, after 3000 miles, like new, completely fitted, guaranteed for 4/50—Mauthorpe's, Great Brunswick st.
CRESCENT, Hockley, and Invicta, 2 stroke, motor cycles, 2 speed gears, from £33 to £40; delivery from stock. Apply to Crescent Agency, Fitzwilliam st., Stephen's Green, Dublin.
EXTENSION Ladder, electric light model, 24 feet, solid, complete with Sidecar; late £90; bargain.—Mauthorpe and Co., 246 Brunswick st., Dublin.
EXCELSIOR, 7-9 h.p., Standard Model, done 400 miles, accept £58; does over 60 m.p.h.—Mauthorpe and Co., Great Brunswick st., Dublin.
MANY BARGAINS in Secondhand Motor Bicycles at Wm. Bros., Lennox st., off Grafton st.
MOTOR Cycle, Combination (2), 65 per cent.; 2-speed, drip feed; 5,000 miles only; £30.—Kilmore Road Garage.
OMEGA Motor Cycles, two and four stroke Models, 1916 Specifications, now arriving. Two light models of 1915; full range of models in stock; special terms arranged.—Fitzgerald's, 128 Stephen's Green, Dublin.
REVERE, two stroke, 1916 Models, single and two speed; delivery from stock; special terms of payment arranged.—Fitzgerald's, 128 Stephen's Green.

MALES CONTINUED.
(FROM PAGE 1.)

WANTED, Groom, able to ride and drive; young man preferred.—Apply, by letter, Mrs. Hawkins, Howth.
WANTED, a Married Couple for a Cottage, to enter at once; must provide out of wages with cows' keep. Apply, with references, to "Z 1315, Couple," this office.
WANTED, Co. Meath, Single Man, about 25 years; 14s. per week, free house, firewood; farm work given and taught. Address "Z 1335, Herd," this office.

STEWARDS AND GARDENERS WANTED
GOOD Gardener; single, sober, active man; must be thoroughly experienced in cooking and house duties; some washing; two in family; no fires.—18 Warrington place, Dublin.
GARDENER, Steady, Experienced, first class; must have experience, married, no family, desire situation; good character.—Dixon, Glenville, Cabinteely.
GARDENER, first class experience, first class character, married, no family, seeks engagement.—Address "Z 1135, Gardener," this office.
MARRIED Man, Active, wishes situation as Plain Cook and Gardener; good character; references required; no family; must be highly recommended.—H 1169, this office.
PROTESTANT Steward, boy over 20 years' experience in gentleman's house; strict T.T.; leaving present situation owing to Spring cleaning; security with character if required; state wages, etc.—Address "Z 1328, Steward," this office.
WORKING Steward, Head, R.C., married; thoroughly knowledge of diseases in stock; state terms. Address "Z 1329, Steward," this office.
YOUNG Married Man, small family, as Gardener or Steward; Dublin or district; R.C.; T.T. State terms to "Z 1156, Gardener," this office.

DOMESTICS WANTED.

A WOMAN to Look after Children; Protestant; Aylmer's Authorised Agent, 18 Lr. Ormond quay, Dublin.
NORTH Circular road—Advertisement Proposes for Young Irish Girl as Assistant in Confectionery to Assist in Newsagent and Confectionery; to Give Toll House, Finglas, Dublin, a Call. Apply 2016 gas, this office.
Bondage for publication in next day's issue.

DOMESTICS CONTINUED.

WANTED, a General Servant, wife of Coachman; no children; 25s. Irish; country house; apply Mrs. Hasler-Davidson, 24 Lee-Pigeon, 2 Enfield, 2½ Levis, 2½ Sparkbrook, 2½ Ixion, 2½ New Imperial Jap. Call to see them at Wm. Bros., Limited, Lennox st., off Grafton st. 'Phone, 1597.

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South Circular road.

DARRACQ, 12-15 h.p., perfect order, four seater, Clement, 13 h.p., two seater, Rover, 9-10 h.p., 6 seater, suitable for hotel work; Fiat, 25-30 h.p., 6 seater.
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MAXWELL Five Seater, 1915 model, all new covers, new spare wheel, self starter, and electric lights; any trial; run only 2,500 miles; owner joining army; accepts £150 cash. Address "Z 1127, Motor," this office.

BICYCLES.

"A1" LARGEST Stock of High Class Cycles; no advance in prices. Sunbeams, Lea-Francis, Sparkbrook, B.S.A., Swifts, Rudges, Ivinjies; liberal allowance for old cycles in part payment; deferred payments arranged. Call, write, or phone Wayte Bros., Limited, Lennox st., off Grafton st.
A" Sunbeam" Factory, 59 Rathmines road, you can call to obtain a Cycle on which one is in great need. Royal Frankfort, or is low priced Bicycles; Thursday Sunbeam value; Secondhand Cycles in stock of every make at all prices; lists and particulars on request; Sunbeam Cycle Co., 59 Rathmines road, Dublin. T
ALL makes of Secondhand Cycles manufactured, speedily put on to South America; 3 children; nursery governess kept; state wages and full particulars.—H 1204, this office.
A STOCK of Secondhand Cycles, all guaranteed, from £3 upwards. Call and inspect.—Hughes, Cycle Depot, 8 Aston's quay, Dublin.

WANTED.

BICYCLES Wanted, boy's and girl's, nine and eleven; good value; price, make.—Glengarry Park, Raheny.

CHAUFFEURS, &c., CONTD.

WANTED, Groom Chauffeur; age (once); generally useful; must drive well; T.T.; good reference. Apply (send papers) General Nixon, Clone, Ballytrasgot, Co. Kilkenny.

DISENGAGED.

CHAUFFEUR; experienced driver, good repairs; obliging; married; no family; 5 years' last place.—H 1207, this office.
DRIVER Mechanic is open for engagement; experienced; married; no family.—H 1010, this office.
MOTORIST can have the services of a first class Chauffeur; married; young lady can do driving by hour, day, or week.—H 1014, this office.

DOMESTICS CONTINUED.

WANTED, for the command, Dublin, a good working Housekeeper; Protestant; take two children; must be highly recommended. Apply M. R., Lansdown, Booterstown, Co. Dublin.
WANTED, Protestant Caretaker, for Kiltanon Villa, Howth; must provide out of wages with cows' keep. Apply, with references, to "Z 1315, Couple," this office.
WANTED, Co. Meath, Single Man, about 25 years; 14s. per week, free house, firewood; farm work given and taught. Address "Z 1335, Herd," this office.

STEWARDS AND GARDENERS WANTED
GOOD Gardener; single, sober, active man; must be thoroughly experienced in cooking and house duties; some washing; two in family; no fires.—18 Warrington place, Dublin.
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GARDENER, first class experience, first class character, married, no family, seeks engagement.—Address "Z 1135, Gardener," this office.
MARRIED Man, Active, wishes situation as Plain Cook and Gardener; good character; references required; no family; must be highly recommended.—H 1169, this office.
PROTESTANT Steward, boy over 20 years' experience in gentleman's house; strict T.T.; leaving present situation owing to Spring cleaning; security with character if required; state wages, etc.—Address "Z 1328, Steward," this office.
WORKING Steward, Head, R.C., married; thoroughly knowledge of diseases in stock; state terms. Address "Z 1329, Steward," this office.
YOUNG Married Man, small family, as Gardener or Steward; Dublin or district; R.C.; T.T. State terms to "Z 1156, Gardener," this office.

DOMESTICS DISENGAGED.

A RESPECTABLE, trustworthy Man, highly recommended, seeks a situation as Caretaker or gentleman's Groom; has charge of gentleman's horses, etc.—T. Campbell, Swan's Nest, Raheny.
A SMART young Girl wishes to recommend her Cousin as General and Cook; free September 1st; thoroughly understands cooking; a motherless home or children preferred.—Apply Miss Cullen, Ballyboughal, Co. Dublin.
A STRONG Lad would care pony and trap, help in garden.—36, Irish Times Office, Baggot st. Bridge.
BOY, 14 years, respectable, wants to work; fond of milking, generally useful; near Dublin.—543, Irish Times Office.
CHEF, disengaged, wishes permanent situation, hotel or first-class restaurant; excellent testimonials; 1142 Lower Baggot street.
CHEF, first class hotel, disengaged, well recommended, wants situation.—Chef, 3 Harrington st.
COACHMAN (single), experienced, no Working Steward; town and machine; drive motor, rough repairs; married; highest reference. Address "Z 1329, Coachman," this office.
DISCHARGED Soldier seeks employment as Caretaker or Gardener; thoroughly understands business.—H 1179, this office.
GENERAL Man, married, Groom, Gardener, Handyman; care gentleman's place, any position; small family; trustworthy; references; state terms.—M. Burley, Kilcarra, Clane.
GROOM and General Man requires situation; can milk, drive himself; generally useful; must be 1s sal; recommended.—Address "Z 1029, Groom," this office.
GENERAL Maid, married, R.C., three children; thoroughly understands the keeping of gentleman's place, cooking, poultry, milk, etc.; leave the 1st of month; can be well recommended.—Bernard Reilly, Ballinteer, Co. Dublin.
HEAD or Shorthanded Boots seeks engagement, Commercial Hotel; T.T.; highest references; 12 years' experience.—H 1206, this office.
NORTH Circular road—Advertisements (Prepaid) for "The Irish Times" can be handed in at Lonegran's Newsagency and Confectionery, 2a Olde Toll House, Finglas Road, Dublin, a Call. Open 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. Sunday; for publication in next day's issue.
PLOUGHMAN and General Man, single, used to farm machinery, married—35, Irish Times Office, Baggot st. Bridge.
PLOUGHMAN, married, understands all farm work. Address "Z 1337, Man," this office.
PORTER (Night) or Boots; reference.—Pat Neill, 82 Ballinacor, Kilbride, Wicklow.
POST Girl Required; must live in a heavily studded residence; own gear; please state terms, number of children, ages, etc. Address "Z 1333, Trapper," this office.
YOUNG Man wishes situation; do housework and help; useful; good gentleman's place; well recommended. Address "Z 1153, General," this office.
YOUNG Man would care horse, trap, motor, useful; good gentleman's place; R.C.—H 1090, this office.
YARDMAN wants situation; good milker and calf rearer; wife experienced Laundress; no farm; no horses; early rise; state terms; R.C.—Yardman, Wicklow Cabbage, Co. Kildare.

STEWARDS &GARDENERS DISENGAGED
A Working Gardener; understands fruit, flowers, vegetables; married, no family; R.C.; well recommended.—Address Gardener, Ballyfermot, Co. Dublin.
A GOOD Gardener, useful handy man, aged 50, state.—H 1142, this office.
A FOREMAN, thoroughly used to 18 to duties, R.C.; highest reference.—H 940, this office.
A GARDENER, life experience first class places; married, no family; R.C.; highest references.—Gardener, 7 Hendrick, Hill, Strafan, Co. Kildare.
A GARDENER wants situation; good character; married, no family, desire situation; good references.—Gardener, Dixon, Glenville, Cabinteely.
A GARDENER, life experience, first class places; married, no family; R.C.; highest references.—Kelly, Ardee, Holy Cross Abbey, Holy Cross.
A MAID, Upper or Single, R.C.; highest reference.—Maid, 3 Mallin, Inchicore.
A MAID, Parlour, can work; R.C.; highest reference.—Maid, 3 Mallin, Inchicore.
A PLAIN Cook disengaged, wishes situation; good character; R.C.; highest references.—H 1211, this office.
A PLAIN Cook disengaged, wishes situation; good character; R.C.; highest references.—H 1211, this office.
A PLAIN Cook disengaged, wishes situation; can milk, drive motor

FAT CATTLE
— AND —
FATENETS.
(REG).
Improved Feeding Cake in the form of Cubes or Nuts—particularly adapted for grass season feeding—saves labour and prevents waste. Economical in use and cattle like them.
Write for Sample and Descriptive Literature—Free to any address.
JOHN THOMPSON & SONS, LTD.,
Donegall Quay Mills, BELFAST.

beef, veal, mutton, lamb, and pork, quoted at per stone Prime delivery August/September sold 49/- Prime delivery August/September sold 49/- Prime delivery October/November sold 48/9. May quoted 49/-. FEA—At public sale 25,000 packages Indian and American pretty well all competition passed, there were easier, especially for common Ceylons. Below sold at 7½d., broken orange sold at 11½d., fine 11½ to 12d., fine 11½ to 12d., medium 10½ to 11d., fine 11½ to 12d., medium 10½ to 11d., fine 11½ to 12d., medium 10½ to 11

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AT 8.0. EARLY DOORS AT 7.0.
W. W. KELLY'S COMPANY IN THE
EVER POPULAR HISTORICAL PLAY,
A ROYAL DIVORCE.
USUAL MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.30.
NEXT WEEK—GRUMPY.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
6.50 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY 9.0
CUPID'S CLUB.
THE GREAT PUSH IN REVUES.
EVERYTHING MERRY AND BRIGHT.

ABBEY THEATRE.—To-day (Tuesday), for Five Nights, at 8.15 p.m.; Matinee Saturday at 2.30 p.m. J. Augustus Keogh's Co. in Bernard Shaw's great play, "WIDOWERS' HOUSES." Box Office at Theatre, open daily, 10 to 6. 'Phone 3268.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
6.45 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 9.
"The Girl Who Broke Her Mother's Heart."
Seats Booked at Theatre, 1/2 and 1/6. Tel 3016.
Matinee Saturday Next, at 2.30.

BOHEMIAN PICTURE THEATRE.
PHIBSBORO' ROAD.
FIRST IRISH PICTURE PLAY,
O'NEIL OF THE GLEN,
In Prologue and 3 Acts.
Featuring J. Kerrigan, Fred. Donovan, Brian Magowan, J. M. Carre, and Miss Nora Clancy.
SPECIAL PROGRAMME OF IRISH MUSIC.
"O'NEIL OF THE GLEN," showing at 5, 6, 7, and 9 p.m. Daily.
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On TUESDAY, the 15th AUGUST, 1916.
Open to all Ireland. Over the best laid out course in Ireland.
Event A—Perpetual Challenge Cup, presented by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and Money Prize.
Event B—For Cobs, 15 hands and under.
Event C—For Chargers the property of Government, or of any Officer (confined to Military in Ireland).
Event D—The Weldon Cup, presented by Lt.-Col. Sir A. A. Weldon. A perpetual challenge cup.
Second Prizes in all Events.
Entries Close FRIDAY the 11th AUGUST, 1916, with T. J. BODLEY, Athy.

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ATHLETIC CARNIVAL,
PEOPLE'S PARK, KINGSTOWN.
In Aid of Workingmen's Club,
Tues., 15th, and Wed., 16th August, 1916.

EDUCATION.

A.M.D.G.
CLONGOWES WOOD COLLEGE, S.J., SALLINS.
CLASSES RESUME FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1916, IN PREPARATORY SCHOOL AND HIGHER SCHOOL.
On that day Masters will accompany the Boys returning by Trains leaving:—
Kingsbridge ..... at 2 p.m. and 5.15 p.m.
Cork ..... at 12.45 a.m.
Belfast ..... at 10. 0 a.m.
Galway ..... at 9.40 a.m.
APPLICATIONS WILL BE ATTENDED TO IN STRICT ORDER OF PRIORITY.
For Terms apply to Rev. N. J. TOMKIN, S.J.

CAMPBELL COLLEGE, BELMONT, BELFAST.
BOARDERS RETURN ON WEDNESDAY, 13th SEPTEMBER.
Prospectus and full particulars may be obtained from R. A. H. MacFARLAND, M.A., Head Master.

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HIGH-CLASS BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.
Excellent Premises. Moderate Terms. Large and Highly-Qualified Staff
Successes in 1915 include—Eight Exhibitions and Several Prizes, Intermediate Board. Fourteen pupils matriculated in Dublin University. Two Scholarships in T.C.D. (June, 1916), Bursaries, Scholarships. Prizes open to all pupils.
Boarders attend their own Churches.
Prospectus, List of Successes, etc., from REV. T. J. IRWIN, D.Litt., Principal.

MOUNTJOY SCHOOL.
INCORPORATED SOCIETY'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.
School Fees—Day Pupils from £4 10/-; and Boarders from £31 10/-.
Work will be Resumed (D.V.) on TUESDAY, 29th AUGUST.
Recent Successes gained direct from the School include one Scholarship in Trinity College—Two Sizarships, worth about £300 each, and Two Incorporated Society's Exhibitions of £50 each (being the only places awarded in Mathematics). Three Junior Exhibitions. Two High Places at Entrance, etc.
Long Examination-during the past two years 14 Boys have entered the Military Colleges practically all direct from the School, including:—Woolwich, Seven Places; Sandhurst, Two Places; Quetta, Five Places.
Intermediate Education Board—Three Medals, Five Exhibitions, and Fourteen Prizes.
Religious Knowledge Examination—Passed, 134; gained Prizes, 57.
In the Royal College of Science three of the ten Scholarships and Teacherships in Training awarded this year have been won by our boys.
Pupils are also prepared for Army Entrance, Civil Service Appointments, and Commercial Life. The Matriculation Examinations of the Professional Schools.
Particular Attention to Backward Boys.
Rev. WILLIAM ANDERSON, Ex-Sch. Sen. Mod., M.A. etc., T.C.D.; ex-Sch. B.A. etc., R.U.I.

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(Late of Connaught Rangers),
Late Military Lecturer to Trinity College, Dublin,
Assisted by an Experienced Staff,
Prepares Candidates for
WOOLWICH, SANDHURST, INDIAN ARMY, NAVY, &c.
Nov. 1915—5 Passes. Feb., 1916—6 Passes.
EVENING CLASSES for Candidates unable to attend during the day.
Apply 34 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN.

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The Preparatory Division is in charge of Miss ELSIE COX.
(A.T.C.L., Medallist Feis Ceoil, Intermediate Exhibitioner, etc.)

THE EDUCATION OF YOUR BOY is a matter demanding careful thought and attention. Before claiming it each should be carefully analysed from the scholastic, personal, and moral points of view. You are laying the foundation of your boy's life; what he is when a man is what he is made at school. There is the vital requirement of character formation, of moral and physical education. To be a man it is desirable that the principle of "esprit de corps" should be instilled into the youthful mind early. This training cannot be given in the home, and it is the successful conformation of these ideals there has made British Public School Training a model and example all over the world. Parents will find

AT ELLESMERE COLLEGE, SHROPSHIRE, a happy combination of all the old Public School Institutions, with the requirements of modern days. It brings a Public School education, whether classical or modern, within the reach of those who are debarred by the cost of the older and larger schools. Not only is it brilliantly situated in quiet, picturesque country, but it is readily accessible from all parts of the British Isles. The curriculum is designed to meet the requirements of the Professions, Civil Service, Universities, and Commerce. Engineering is a Specialty.
The steady increase of pupils in recent years is an excellent proof of the efficiency and success of its methods, and the care and attention given to each scholar undoubtedly HELPS HIM TO SUCCESSFUL CAREER.
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PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
HIPPODROME and WINTER GARDENS.
6.45 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY 9.0
ZIGEUNER QUARTETTE.
IKE & WILL SCOTT. HOWARD & HARRIS.
3 VARDEL BROS. BUCKLEY & DOVE.
TOM COSTELLO.
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TIVOLI. 7 o'c. 9 o'c. TIVOLI.
TEL.—4125.
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GLENDALOUGH AND AVOCA,
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Fare 9/-. Starting 10.30 a.m.
(Seats Booked and Passengers picked up Royal Hotel, Bray).
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TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS.
Fare 8/-. Starting 11 a.m.
SCALP, DARGLE, AND BRAY,
EVERY AFTERNOON.
Fare 3/-. Starting 2.30 p.m.
ALL CARS START FROM
THOMPSON'S GARAGE,
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'Phone 3001.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WOOL PURCHASE — IRELAND, 1916.
The following additional firms have been recognised as authorised and controlled Merchants, and their names have been added to the List which was published with the Notice issued by the Army Council on 26th July, 1916:—
Mr. JOHN BOLGER, FERNS, WEXFORD.
Mr. LUKE BLOCK, DROGHEDA.
Mr. T. W. PRIESTLEY, MALLOW.
Messrs. WEYMES and SON, MULLINGAR
BAMPFYLDE FULLER,
Major, A.O.D.,
Chief Executive Officer for Ireland.

EDUCATION.

LATEST EXAMINATION RESULTS.
WOMAN CLERKS, MAY, 1916.
Miss M. E. Ryan..... 6th U.K.
Miss M. Ewing ..... 12th U.K.
N.B.—Miss Ewing obtained the highest marks U.K. in Mathematics (91 %).
Several other high places, including 69th, 107th, 117th, 124th, 146th, 158th, 183rd, etc., have been obtained by our pupils, who will probably be subsequently declared successful.
OURS WAS THE ONLY COLLEGE IN IRELAND SUCCESSFUL at this Examination.
ARMY EXAM., Febry., 1916 (Sandhurst, Woolwich, and Indian Army)—8 Pupils presented. The entire 8 successful.
Best Result from any College in Ireland.
TAXES' CLERKS—Latest Exam., Dec., 1915.—23 Successes, 1st and 2nd Irish places, and by far the Best Result from any College in Ireland.
THREE RECORD RESULTS, together with the thousands of Successes made by pupils of the Institute during the past 15 years, clearly show the position which it occupies as
THE LEADING COLLEGE IN IRELAND for all Civil Service, Bank, Commercial, Army, and Naval Exams.
Work will be Resumed on TUESDAY, 15th inst.
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73 STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN,
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Principals—Miss MacKILLIP,
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Established 1877.
THE SCHOOL PROVIDES A LIBERAL EDUCATION. HIGH DISTINCTIONS continuously gained in UNIVERSITY EXAMS.
FOR GIRLS NOT STUDYING FOR EXAMINATIONS there is a most attractive side.
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Preparation for Universities, Public Services, and Professional Exams. in healthy surroundings.
Moderate Terms. Valuable Scholarships.
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WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, 9th and 10th AUGUST.
A Special Fast Excursion Train, with Luncheon Car, 1st and 2nd Class attached, will run from DUBLIN TO BELFAST,
At 10.30 a.m.
Calling at Drogheda, Dundalk, and Mase.
On both days a Special Train will leave Maze for Dublin, etc., at 5.20 p.m.
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A Separate Room has been Allotted.
ICES, STRAWBERRIES, etc.

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Carefully Selected Stones of the Finest Quality, and Mounted in our own Workshops.
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HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR.
(NEW TIME.)

To-day....	Morning	6.23	Evening 6.59
To-morrow	"	7.36	" 8.21

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.
(NEW TIME.)

To-day....	Rises	5.27	Sets 8.44
To-morrow	"	5.29	" 8.42

LIGHTING-UP TIME ..... 9.44 P.M.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal—Hippodrome, 6.45 and 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre—"A Royal Divorce," 8 p.m.
Queen's Theatre—"The Girl Who Broke Her Mother's Heart," 6.45 and 9 p.m.
Empire Theatre—6.50 and 9 p.m.
Abbey Theatre—"Widowers' Houses," 8.15 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre—7 and 9 p.m.
Bohemian Picture Theatre—3 to 10.30 p.m.
Carlton Cinema—2 to 10.30 p.m.

The Irish Times.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1916.

The Irish Executive.

Lord Wimborne is coming back to the Viceregal Lodge, and the Chief Secretary's Lodge, which has been empty for ten years, is being swept and garnished for Mr. Duke. Yesterday the new Chief Secretary was returned without opposition for Exeter. The Irish Executive has now been completely reconstituted, and we may presume that Mr. Asquith has no more surprises in store for us. Lord Wimborne's re-appointment was, of course, a considerable surprise. His evidence before Lord Hardinge's Commission proved two things—that he was in no way to blame for the chaos at Dublin Castle which provoked the rebellion, and that he was thoroughly, and properly, disgusted with the conditions of his tenure of office. It seemed clear that Lord Wimborne could not be induced to return to Ireland except with largely extended powers, and, perhaps, as a Cabinet Minister. A few days ago Mr. Asquith announced that the Viceroyalty would not be filled for the present, and he spoke of the functions of the office in terms of genial disrespect. If the Prime Minister was not then playing with the public, Lord Wimborne's re-appointment means another sharp and sudden change in the Government's Irish policy. Speculation would be unprofitable, and we must await developments. Mr. Duke is to be the chief Minister for Ireland, as his seat in the Cabinet shows. We may assume, however, that Lord Wimborne would not have come back to Ireland if he had not been endowed on this occasion with something more than ceremonial authority. No doubt, his official relations with Mr. Duke have been clearly defined. The one obvious thing is that the machinery of Irish government, which was supposed to have broken down utterly, is once more in full working order. Edmund Waller, when taunted with the impending doom of the Church of England, said that "a falling Church has a knack of rising again." The machinery of Irish government, in the words of another poet of Waller's period, has often been "doomed to death, though fated not to die." Even Mr. Birrell's genius for destruction could not wreck it. On this occasion, we hope and believe, the old machinery will get a fair chance of proving its worth. Mr. Duke has a reputation for firmness, courage, and ability. Lord Wimborne has had an unforgettable object lesson in the results of bad and weak administration.

Nevertheless, we must look facts in the face. Whether we like the prospect or not, the days of the existing machinery of Irish government are numbered. The Home Rule Act is on the Statute Book, and the protecting aegis of the Ulster Covenant has been taken away from the Unionists of the three southern provinces. We do not know what our country's destinies are to be. We know only—but we know certainly—that, at the end of the war, the whole question of Irish government will come up for final settlement, and that some sort of settlement must be reached. The *régime* of Mr. Duke and Lord Wimborne is frankly a transitional *régime*. Mr. Duke has lost no opportunity of impressing this fact on the public. His chief object in coming to Ireland is to make the path straight for an Irish settlement. In his letter of thanks to the electors of Exeter, which we publish today, he says that he means to attack Irish problems "whole-heartedly," and that he hopes that his own spirit of good-will will be reciprocated by the Irish people. We hope so, too, and we think that the majority of the Irish people are beginning to appreciate the present opportunity and the great responsibility under which they lie to make the best possible use of it. The worst feature of the recent abortive settlement was not the proposed partition of Ireland. Bad as that was, it might not have been, in itself, irremediable. The worst feature was the proposal for the government of the twenty-six counties during the war emergency period. It proposed a form of government which would have been hopeless and helpless, would have nurtured every conceivable vice of maladministration, and would have alienated Unionist Ulster permanently from the rest of the country. We have been saved from that irreparable misfortune. A breathing space has been given to us in which we may make better plans and lay the foundations of a real structure of national unity. The next year or two will be among the most vital years in Irish history. During that time the best thoughts of the best Irishmen of all parties ought to be devoted, as never before, to their country's service.

We suggest no plan, and we do not know whether Mr. Duke has a plan. On the whole, we think that he will act more wisely if he seeks his plans from the heads and hearts of responsible Irishmen. We urge only that, if Mr. Duke tries to bring Irishmen of all parties together, to abate their prejudices and to reconcile their conflicting interests, they should meet him in his own spirit of good-will. We plead for a national temper of concession, by which we mean that, while we may all cling to principles as strongly as we please, none of us should try to create unnecessary obstacles. Mr. Duke's chief difficulty will be with the Nationalist Parliamentary Party, which seems to have learned nothing from its recent dismal failure to gauge the state of popular opinion. The Party is behaving just now like a sulky child; its anger is neither tragic nor effective, but merely irritating. It seems to be quite unable to realise the gravity and promise of the crisis which now exists in Irish affairs. Take, for instance, the incident of the Uniform Time Bill. Here was a small, but valuable, reform, which the whole business community of Ireland desired. The Irish Chambers of Commerce demanded it unanimously. It was so patently useful that even the Dublin Corporation supported it. Yet the Home Secretary had to threaten yesterday that the measure would be dropped on account of opposition from members of the Nationalist Party. This incident, trifling as it may seem, will have a very bad effect in Unionist Ulster, where it will confirm popular feeling about the sentimental and unbusinesslike qualities of Nationalist Ireland. Furthermore, it compels the question: Who is now responsible for the policy of the Nationalist Party? In spite of the fact that Mr. Redmond had accepted this Bill, Mr. Dillon spoke against it in the House of Commons, and now—presumably as a result of Mr. Dillon's opposition—it may be withdrawn. One of the few hopeful features of the recent negotiations was the personal sympathy which they seemed to establish between Mr. Redmond and Sir Edward Carson. Mr. Redmond, with all his faults, is a statesman. If, at this critical moment, he has abdicated the leadership of the Nationalist Party in favour of Mr. Dillon, we fear that the prospects of a national movement of conciliation in Ireland have been gravely impaired.

German States.

A factor not without significance in Germany's internal situation is the increasing assertion of an independent spirit by the smaller States of the Empire. We are in the habit of regarding that Empire as a unit, and are apt to forget that the King of Prussia as Kaiser ranks merely as *primus inter pares* with the Kings of Saxony, Bavaria, and Würtemberg, whose States enjoy the widest powers of local autonomy. For purely military purposes, of course, the German Empire is a unit. The forces of Saxony, Bavaria, and Würtemberg are as absolutely at the disposal of the Imperial Great General Staff as the forces of Prussia. Even in purely military matters, however, the Great General Staff finds it expedient to have a nice regard for the feelings of the smaller States. No opportunity is lost of giving the troops of these States every possible credit for their successes in the official reports. That the Imperial Government is wise not to stand too strictly upon the letter of its rights in military matters is sufficiently shown by the attitude of the States in matters other than military. Already they have set themselves in opposition to the Imperial Government in the case of finance. They have proved themselves extremely jealous of their exclusive rights of direct taxation. In the last Budget the Imperial Government, in deference to the demands of the Socialists, proposed to invest itself with certain powers of this kind; but the States, despite the pressure of the Imperial Chancellor, successfully resisted the proposal. They have now asserted their independence on a still more serious question. When the pressure of the blockade began to tell upon the German Empire, the States, and in some cases municipalities, put into force restrictions and prohibitions upon traffic in food supplies suitable to their particular cases. On the recent appointment of Herr von Batocki, as head of the new Imperial Food Ministry, or "food dictator," as he was called, it was clearly indicated that the new central administration was to break down the barrier thus erected between the various States and redistribute the common stock for the common good. The Federal States, however, have refused to play their part in the attractive programme. Bavaria, in particular, has flatly declined to modify in the smallest degree her restriction upon food export. She has even issued a notice warning the summer visitors who usually flock in thousands to Bavaria that the first call on the available supplies is reserved to the local inhabitants, and has actually entered into formal negotiations with Berlin that the other States should provide her with the equivalent of the food usually consumed by her summer visitors. This attitude of the agricultural States is bitterly resented in the industrial regions of Germany. The Prussian Press is vehement in its comments on the position of Bavaria. We need not exaggerate the present importance of her attitude, but it certainly suggests that the hegemony of Prussia is not what it was; and when Germany's military defeat looms closer the more independent spirit of the Federal States may easily become a factor of the first importance. In the meantime, their present attitude supplies another argument for such a formal declaration by the Allies as will stamp the Kaiser as an outcast from civilisation.

The Woollen Trade.

The English woollen trade has been agitated by rumours of extensive Government interference. No evidence exists, however, of any intention on the part of the Government to do more in that way than is contained in the plans of the War Office, on the one hand, with regard to supplies required for the Army, and the plans of the War Trade Department, on the other hand, for the control of exports. Between the two departments, of course, the wool trade in all its branches does, and will, suffer a great deal of interference. The War Office is now applying to the wool supplies measures which experience in regard to other materials had shown to be necessary. One of the first trades in which the War Office ventured to institute control measures was the leather trade. When it found that the cost of contracts for leather goods was becoming excessive it endeavoured to apply a *maximum* scale. Manufacturers represented that their high charges were due to the high cost of leather. The War Office then attempted to set a limit to leather prices, and was referred in turn to the cost of raw hides. Finally it arrived at complete control by regulating the market in hides. The Munitions Department had similar experience in regard to materials of various kinds. One result of its learning of the lesson that control must be exercised on a comprehensive scale, if the nation is not to pay dearly for the freedom allowed to individuals to speculate on national requirements, was the order made by the Minister of Munitions for the control of the metal markets. The wool purchase scheme now, similarly, cuts out the speculator in wool. Moreover, it will not be possible now for the clothing manufacturers to get an unjustified profit by exaggerating the cost of the raw material. As to the control exercised by the War Trade Department, it consists simply in the supervision of exports of woollen materials and products. It is known that Germany will be, if she is not already, in difficulties with regard to wool supplies, and that she is making desperate efforts to obtain British products through neutral agents, or German agents disguised as neutrals.

THE NEW CHIEF SECRETARY.

RETURNED UNOPPOSED FOR EXETER.

Mr. Duke, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, was yesterday re-elected without opposition for Exeter.

Mr. Duke last evening addressed the following letter to the electors of the City of Exeter:—

"I thank you for the unanimity with which you have, by my unopposed return to Parliament as your member, confirmed my estimate of my duty in the position in which I was lately placed. You will, I know, expect me to devote myself whole-heartedly to the particular work which has been entrusted to me, and I shall not disappoint you. In the hope and belief that goodwill on my part will be met by the goodwill of all loyal citizens, I am, gentlemen, your obliged, faithful servant,

"H. E. DUKE."

QUEEN ALEXANDRA AT HARROGATE.

Queen Alexandra arrived at Harrogate on Saturday last. Her Majesty is staying with Her Imperial Highness, the Grand Duchess George of Russia. This favourite British spa is enjoying the busiest season it has ever known, the town being full of distinguished visitors.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR JOHN G. MAXWELL.

The *London Gazette* of last night contains the following:—

Regular Forces.—The undermentioned temporary appointment is made—General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, First Class—Lieutenant-General Sir J. G. Maxwell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O. Dated 27th April, 1916.

FATAL BICYCLE ACCIDENT.

On Saturday evening Mr. Montagu Pollard, D.L., Manor House, Kinturk, Castlepollard, while cycling from Mullingar to his home, was fatally injured at a place named Whitehall. While descending a small hill, the bicycle capsized, and Mr. Pollard was thrown over the handlebars. He was seriously injured on the head and face, and lived only for a short time. The body was afterwards conveyed to Kinturk House. Mr. Pollard was 56 years of age. The back brake on the bicycle was found to be locked, and this probably led to the accident.

ENEMY SUBMARINE SUNK OFF ALGIERS.

CAPTAIN'S GRAPHIC STORY.

The following letter sent to the owners of the steamship Strathness (Messrs. Fisher, Edmonds and Co., of London), by Captain David Thomson, together with an extract from the ship's log, gives some interesting details of how he succeeded in sinking an enemy submarine off Algiers:—

GIBRALTAR, JULY 17th, 1916.

Gentlemen,—I beg to advise you of having arrived here this afternoon after a good passage from Savona of three days and twenty hours. Average speed, 10 knots. On Saturday evening we had a very exciting hour, having had an engagement with a large submarine, which I believe we sent to the bottom. There is a dent in two plates in our deep tank on the port side. I will hold survey on it here. Please find copy enclosed of official log.—I am, etc.,

DAVID THOMSON.

EXTRACT FROM LOG BOOK SS. STRATHNESS.

JULY 15th, 6 p.m., SATURDAY.

A terrific explosion occurred on the port side of the steamer, nearly amidships, leaving water and smoke over the top bridge, making the steamer shake and tremble. I thought it was a torpedo, but could see no submarine about. A few minutes afterwards shots were fired by a submarine, but we could not make out his position. At last the gunner made him out astern, and we commenced firing at him. His shots were going right over us, and landing in the water a few yards ahead. The shot nearly got us, dropping in the water a few yards astern of the steamer. At our fourth shot the submarine was hit, and also with our seventh, when a big explosion, with fire, was caused on the submarine. Then firing ceased, and the submarine disappeared, which I have no doubt was sunk by our fire. Altogether the submarine fired about 15 shots, but none took effect. We fired seven shots, and two hits were made. Great credit is due to the gunners for the way in which they worked, especially the remarkable marksmanship they made at the submarine. Engines were opened full out, and fires double banked, with engineers standing by. Zigzag courses were steered. Lat. 37.09 North, long. 3.38 E., where submarine was sunk or disappeared.

(Signed) DAVID THOMSON, Master.

A Barrow boy named Robert Henderson, aged 13, met with a shocking death at the seaside at Rampside yesterday. He was digging beneath sandhills, when he became buried by a fall of sand. A visitor ran to the scene and dug the boy out in a few minutes, but he died soon afterwards.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

153 FLEET STREET, LONDON,
MONDAY NIGHT.

Mr. Duke was re-elected member for Exeter to-day—an incident that recalls the fact that he sat for Exeter until he was appointed Chief Secretary on a majority of one vote. He secured the seat at the last General Election after a scrutiny which deposed his Radical opponent and gave him the seat. Mr. Duke has a link with Lord Wimborne in the fact that they both represented Plymouth at one time in the Unionist interest. That was before Lord Wimborne, then Mr. Ivor Guest, followed the example of his cousin, Mr. Churchill, and became a Liberal.

Mr. Lloyd George had announced his intention of getting, if possible, all the remaining stages of the Army Act (Amendment) Bill through to-day, but at first it looked as if he would have some difficulty. Part of the opposition was due to the curiosity of certain hon. members, who wanted to know more of the circumstances giving rise to the measure than the War Secretary was disposed to impart. Mr. Healy took the high constitutional line that members of the House of Commons ought not to sit upon a tribunal convened by the Army authorities, but was eventually mollified by the promise that the civilian members with whom the court of inquiry was to be "diluted" should, if possible, be judges. Sir Edward Carson more than once came to the assistance of Mr. Lloyd George.

Mr. Lloyd George, by the way, paid a handsome and discriminating tribute to Sir Arthur Markham, to whose initiative the bill was due. "Many differed from his views and still more from his methods, but no one doubted his sincerity or fearlessness. He was an honest and courageous representative of the people." Sir Edward Carson added that "Sir Arthur had the respect of every man in the House and the affection of a great many." Question time was overshadowed by the death of Sir Arthur Markham, who was such an indefatigable catechiser of Ministers. In the corner seat where he often sat Mr. Pemberton Billing took up his position, but it will be a long time before the House forgets the former occupant.

Lord Robert Cecil answered several inquiries regarding the treatment of our prisoners in Germany. He declared himself in favour of full publicity so far as it was possible without injury to the prisoners themselves, and undertook, provided that the American Government approved, to make known the names of the persons concerned in the judicial murder of Captain Fryatt. A good deal of mystery seems to surround the fate of the British prisoners taken by the Turks at Kut-el-Amara. With the exception of General Townshend, none of them appears to have been taken to Constantinople. Lord Robert admitted that the question was giving rise to a good deal of anxiety.

At the meeting of the Unionist War Committee to be held to-morrow it is probable that consideration will be given to Mr. Asquith's answer to Sir Edward Carson's questions suggesting the establishment of a special Ministry to deal with British prisoners of war and the immediate holding of a conference of the other Powers to consider a basis of treatment for enemy prisoners and the treatment by the enemy of prisoners belonging to those Powers. It may be recalled that it was agreed to urge both these suggestions at a meeting of the Committee a fortnight ago. The Committee will also be asked to take notice of the position and powers of the Liquor Control Board, and, further, of any statement the Prime Minister may make at question time as to Parliamentary registration.

Several inquiries relating to the Dublin Metropolitan Police were put to Mr. Samuel, who stoutly denied the suggestion made by Mr. Healy and other members that 500 or 600 of the Royal Irish Constabulary had been drafted into Dublin. On Mr. Healy observing that everyone in Dublin believed the story, the Home Secretary retorted that did not make it accurate. Mr. McKinnon Wood stated that he hoped shortly to circulate a statement of the proposals of the Government to ameliorate the condition of the old age pensioners, and added that these proposals would apply to Ireland as well as the rest of the United Kingdom.

After what Mr. Samuel said to-day the bill assimilating Irish to English time might seem to be dead for the present. In vain Sir Edward Carson pointed out that business men in Ireland were almost unanimous in favour of the proposal. So many notices for its rejection had been put down by Nationalist members that it cannot be regarded as uncontroversial. Mr. Healy sarcastically observed that Mr. Redmond might use his great influence with his supporters to induce them to withdraw their opposition. Later I learnt that as the result of Sir Edward Carson's threat, the Nationalists had decided to do so.

The second reading of the Dublin Reconstruction Bill, which was down on the paper for to-day, was taken until Wednesday, when it will probably be moved by the new Chief Secretary. The Attorney-General for Ireland (Mr. J. H. Campbell, K.C.), has resumed his Parliamentary duties in order to give assistance in the matter. The object of the measure is to simplify procedure in order that the rebuilding of Dublin may be hastened. The completion of all the stages of the Army Act (Amendment) Bill left the way clear for a friendly and illuminating discussion of the Law and Procedure (Emergency Provisions) (Ireland) Bill, which, as Mr. Campbell explained, is designed to provide compensation to persons whose property was damaged or destroyed in the recent rebellion. Sir Edward Carson approved the bill, but urged its extension so as to provide compensation to persons who had suffered malicious damage to person and property. He further appealed for grants to the dependants of constables killed in the revolt, or to the men themselves where they had suffered personal injury. Mr. Healy, while approving the bill as reasonable and necessary, qualified his support of it by a threat at Dublin Castle, which he said had connived at the preparations for the outbreak, and was thus in the first degree responsible for the damage. Mr. Campbell professed himself in full sympathy with Sir Edward Carson's appeal. The grants, however, did not require legislation, and deserving cases were already being inquired into. In this amicable spirit the bill was read a second time, and a number of minor bills were disposed of before the end of the sitting.

Few people attached any importance to the story circulated this morning that the King and Queen, with some members of the Royal Family, intended after the conclusion of the war to set out upon a tour of the Empire. Such an announcement at the present moment would be impossible. The conclusion of the war is at present an unknown date, and the preparations involved in such an undertaking as a Royal tour over half the world could not be made under six months. If the King did decide upon such a tour, it would not take place for a year or two after the conclusion of peace.

The news to-day from all fronts is good, and in the case of the Allies may now be safely regarded as having turned the corner. With the Germans unable to take Verdun, to stop our methodical advance on the Somme, to prevent the Russians from pressing forward in Galicia, or to aid their cause in far German East Africa, it is evident that the power of the Central Empires is declining. Here and there it is probable that the enemy will secure local successes, but the possibility of victory, it is apparent to anybody, has now slipped away. The Turkish failure near Port Said is an indication of what in time will happen to the German forces everywhere.

THE LATE REBELLION.

COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE.

THE GOVERNMENT'S BILL.

Mr. J. H. Campbell, in the House of Commons yesterday, moved the second reading of the Law and Procedure—Emergency Provisions (Ireland) Bill. He explained that the principal object of the measure was to remove the liability of the local authorities to pay compensation in respect of damage to property during the late rebellion. He said it was the intention of the State to pay compensation in these cases.

After discussion, the bill was read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

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Mr. J. H. CAMPBELL (Attorney-

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Mr. J. H. CAMPBELL (Attorney-General for Ireland) moved the second reading of the Law and Procedure Emergency Provisions (Ireland) Bill. He said that the object of the bill was to provide compensation to persons whose property was damaged or destroyed as the result of the recent rebellion in Ireland, and to meet difficulties which had arisen in the administration of justice in consequence of the destruction of documents in Dublin. The bill relieved the local authorities of such responsibility.

SIR EDWARD CARSON.

Sir EDWARD CARSON said that in regard to the main portion of the bill he had no objection to it, but he had great objection to the 5th Clause. As he understood the Government proposed to compensate people who had lost property, out of public funds—that was from the British Exchequer—and thus relieve the local authorities. Would this, he asked, be done by a bill. That was his first question. It certainly ought not to be done without discussion in the House. He wished to ask whether the Government were going, out of public funds also, to compensate those who were shot or injured by the rebels. They had heard nothing about that and he would oppose the 5th Clause until the facts in regard to the matter were made clear. In his opinion, if property-owners were to be compensated out of public funds for loss caused in the rebellion, the persons who were shot or who were injured bodily had just as much right to compensation as property-owners. He also wished to know whether the constables who were injured in the discharge of their duties were to obtain compensation. There were a number of constables shot—he believed 14 in one case. Were their rights preserved, or were they taken away under this section? These matters were all of great importance, and he hoped the right hon. gentleman did not mean to rush the bill through without their having a full understanding as to how the compensation was to be given, not only to property-owners, but also to people who were injured, and whether it was to come out of public funds. He would also like to know who was to bear the cost of providing substitutes for documents which had been more or less destroyed. These might be Committee points, but he hoped that before they were asked to proceed further they would have before them the whole scheme of the Government as to the question of compensation.

Mr. T. M. HEALY thought the bill as a whole was a reasonable and necessary measure, but he also thought there was something in what Sir Edward Carson had said as to the question of compensation. The basis of the bill was this—that the Government were going to compensate property-owners for their losses in connection with the rebellion. The Government had set up in Dublin a Committee under the chairmanship of Sir William Goulding, to consider the question of loss. When the inquiry commenced months and months must elapse before the shopkeepers would be able to apply for compensation. He thought that would be most unfortunate if there was to be such delay. He declared that the rebellion was brought about by officials at Dublin Castle, and that a great deal of the damage done was wholly unnecessary from the military point of view. The responsibility for the rebellion was largely that of the late Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. Birrell) and Sir Matthew Nathan. If it could have been prevented by ordinary good government. It seemed to him that Sir Edward Carson was justified in saying that Clause 6 of the Bill needed more examination than had been given to it. He (Mr. Healy) complained that the bill did not provide compensation for people who had suffered bodily injuries. He urged that those who had suffered malicious personal bodily injuries, apart from damage to property, should be compensated out of public funds. It was three months since the rebellion broke out in Dublin. It should be said of a large insurance company's delay of the payment of insurance for three months? If anybody ought to be shot it was the Government, and he did not hesitate to say so. If the hon. and learned gentleman had been appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland twelve months ago disturbances would never have occurred. He wished to know how long longer the people of Dublin were to be deprived of their shops and houses, and how much longer were the shop-people to be deprived of the opportunity of earning their living. In the Defence of the Realm Act there was a clause prohibiting anyone from putting up a building of a greater value than £500. When once was passed the Government did not think of Dublin. They did not dream for a moment that there would be a rebellion in Dublin. Perhaps they never heard of it. He urged that the Government should immediately drop the Dublin Reconstruction (Emergency Provisions) Bill, and get rid of this delay, for which there was no reason whatever. There was some suspicion in some quarters with regard to the action of the Government in respect of one particular building. He would not mention its name, but it was the building on which the first shell fired by the revolutionists fell and when the shell exploded it was thought that the whole object of the revolution was achieved. There was some suspicion in the minds of the people as to how the sum of money which was to be lavished on the building, and with regard to the course which was to follow, and whether the Dublin Reconstruction Bill was the instrument to favour a particular section of the people who were favourable to the Government. Therefore, he thought that the bill should be dropped at once, that the building operations should be allowed to proceed forthwith, and the City of Dublin allowed to return to the condition in which it was before this Government brought it to its present state.

MR. J. J. CLANCY.

Mr. J. J. CLANCY, said that, so far as he had been able to judge, nineteenths of the speech of Mr. Healy was quite irrelevant to the bill before the House, as the hon. and learned gentleman had been dealing with a bill which was not before it. He did not think that anything whatever would be gained by striking out Clause 6, and, if the clause were omitted, it would not only not be any help to the bill, but would be greatly to its injury, because the Under-Secretary for Public Accounts had publicly acknowledged in a letter written to him (Mr. Clancy) that the Government were bound to this clause, and the Attorney-General for Ireland had also written a letter to the Recorder of Dublin, in which he promised that this clause should be passed, and in consequence the Recorder struck out the cases which had come before him under the Criminal Injuries Code of Ireland. He thought the case for the clause was overwhelming. But this was not the time to argue it. That time would come when Mr. T. M. Healy, or some other member of the House, moved in the Committee stage to omit it from the bill.

SIR FREDERICK BANBURY.

Sir FREDERICK BANBURY urged that as the taxpayers of Great Britain chiefly would have to pay the money for the purposes of the bill, the House ought to have, before they parted with their control over the measure, some clear statement as to what the Government intended—as to what were the grants that they were going to give. It was said in one quarter of the House that the rebellion was caused by the Government. He did not know how far that view could be maintained, but in any case the House should have a definite indication of the intentions of the Government in regard to compensation.

MR. CAMPBELL.

Mr. J. H CAMPBELL suggested that Sir Edward Carson had forgotten, in making his remarks, that there was no remedy under the Malicious Injuries Acts for ordinary civilians who were injured personally. He knew of no legislation in Ireland which made the ratepayers of any particular locality liable in the circumstances indicated. There was a statute which enabled compensation to be paid to injured police officers, or, in case of their death, to their relatives, but this was limited to cases in which the injury or death had resulted from their previous efforts to bring offenders to justice. The limitation arose from a case in which an energetic police officer made himself unpopular in a neighbourhood, and the offender wreaked his vengeance upon him, as to property, he did not think that a claim could be sustained under the Malicious Injuries Acts, because it had to be proved that the injury was wanton and malicious. That sort of evidence could hardly be advanced where the proceedings of the military were involved, where buildings were demolished, or properly in any way destroyed in the interests of public safety, and he did not think that there was much evidence of injury to buildings resulting from the acts of citizens. He did not say that the ingenuity of man might not discover some means of procedure under the Malicious Injuries Acts, but it would be very difficult and speculative, and, therefore, it would be much better to provide for proper and reliable procedure. With re-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6, COLUMN 6.3

FROM "THE TIMES" OF TO-DAY.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PROPRIETORS OF *THE TIMES*.)

THE REAL CASE FOR A NEW REGISTER.

We hope (says *The Times*) that neither House of Parliament will allow itself to be turned aside on any pretext whatever from the practical business of securing a new voters' register. The point to which we desire to call attention is the broad case for getting rid of the pretext that it is impossible to consult the people because the existing machinery of consultation is out of date. It is essential, in short, to have as accurate a register as possible, not necessarily for immediate use, but for contingencies which may at any time arise. The stakes at issue in this war are so gigantic, the determination of the country so strong, that we cannot afford to take any risks of misdirection at a critical moment. While admitting that there is no risk as yet of suggestions for an inconclusive peace, *The Times* declares that it is wise to be prepared betimes against the remotest danger.

RECONSTRUCTION OF DUBLIN.

Mr. R. M. Butler, F.R.I.B.A., writes to *The Times* on the Government measure for the reconstruction of the destroyed Sackville street area. He points out that, while adequate powers are provided for carrying out the objects of the measure, no procedure for its practical working has been laid down. The Act, he says, is to be administered by the Corporation of Dublin, subject, in certain matters, to the control of the Local Government Board for Ireland. Neither body possesses machinery for administering an Act dealing with one of the most important problems of town planning that has arisen in these countries for many years, involving important aesthetic considerations, as well as the expenditure of a very large sum of public money. To attain a successful result it seems essential that some administrative commission, or tribunal working in harmony with the Corporation, should be created to deal with the many questions of practical construction and planning, as well as of beauty and fitness, such as it is impossible a Municipal Council could solve.

PARLIAMENT AND THE REGISTER.

The House of Commons, says *The Times*, is becoming increasingly curious about the registration proposals which the Government are pledged to bring forward when they introduce their bill for the prolongation of the present Parliament for the second time. The plan which had been prepared as soon as Ministers could certainly be produced as soon as Ministers have made up their minds. The Whips are anxious to secure the adjournment of Parliament for the recess on Friday or Saturday week, and a serious effort will, no doubt, be made to secure the presentation of the proposals to the House of Commons before the end of the present week. The House is determined (1) that there shall be a new register of Parliamentary electors, and (2) that this register shall include the sailors and soldiers who are serving, or have served, in the forces during the war. There can be no recess until the subject is settled.

OPERATIONS IN EAST AFRICA

NAVAL FORCES OCCUPY COAST POSITIONS.

The War Office yesterday issued the following:—

A report from General Smuts states that the port of Sedani was occupied by naval forces on August 4th, only slight opposition being experienced. Other naval operations are in progress at various points on the coast line.

Having reached the German central railway at Kilimatinde-Dodoma-Kikomba, Major-General Van Deventer is pursuing the enemy forces dislodged from this area in the direction of Matanta.

A detachment operating in the direction of Singida, north-east of Kondos, was engaged with an enemy party which surrendered after making a stubborn resistance.

Brigadier-General Northy reports that in the action at Malandall on July 24th the enemy casualties amounted to the substantial total of 150, exclusive of prisoners.

After this engagement General Northy's column advanced 40 miles further north on the road to Iringa.

TIME (IRELAND) BILL.

NATIONALIST OPPOSITION.

In reply to Mr. Lundon, Mr. SAMUEL, in the House of Commons yesterday, said that the Time (Ireland) Bill could not proceed if it proved to be controversial, and he regretted to find that there were notices on the paper indicating that it met with opposition.

Sir EDWARD CARSON asked was it not a fact that every Chamber of Commerce and every mercantile association in Ireland, regardless of politics, had asked for this bill.

Mr. SAMUEL said yes, but there was now some opposition. He was most anxious to proceed with it, but, of course, at this period of the session, in view of the opposition, it would be hardly possible to do so.

Sir EDWARD CARSON—Will that apply to all the other bills?

Mr. T. M. HEALY—Could not Mr. Redmond be got to use his great authority?

Sir EDWARD CARSON asked why it was that the Irish Time Bill was considered controversial and not taken in its turn on the Order Paper. This bill has been adopted by every Chamber of Commerce, and practically every Commercial Association in Ireland, by enormous majorities. All he could say was that if certain hon. members stopped this bill he would see that the Dublin Reconstruction Bill, or other bills, would also be treated as controversial and not allowed to proceed. (Cheers.) This was a purely commercial matter, in no way connected with politics. If the rule was to be laid down that no controversial measures were to go through, all he could say was that none of the others would go through. (Cheers.) He would be quite willing to join with his fellow-countrymen in the course in moving in those matters which were necessary for the convenience of commercial men.

Mr. HEALY said that there was great opposition to the Time Bill in certain parts of Ireland.

Mr. JOYCE—The Limerick Town Council passed a resolution against it.

Mr. BONAR LAW said that at this time of the session the responsibility of going on with a bill depended on the opposition with which it met unless it was of an extraordinarily urgent character. He would be sorry to see the Time Bill dropped, but there was the fact that it was faced with great opposition.

Mr. T. M. HEALY said the Reconstruction Bill was a revolutionary proposal, and would require careful discussion.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN BELFAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELFAST, MONDAY.

The decision of the Government to drop the bill to bring Ireland into conformity with the rest of Western Europe in regard to a uniform time has caused much disappointment amongst the business men of Ulster. The Belfast Chamber of Commerce recently approved of the resolution of the Cork Chamber of Commerce requesting the Government to bring about the necessary change in Irish time. The change would have proved of immense advantage to the business community in all parts of Ireland.

DUBLIN CORPORATION'S RESOLUTION.

At the meeting of the Dublin Corporation yesterday,

Mr. Beattie proposed a resolution which was seconded by Mr. Reigh, recording the desire of the Council for the adoption of West European time, and expressing the belief that the adoption of this time would result in great benefit to this country.

Mr. Briscoe opposed the motion on the ground that there was too much of the German method about European time. In Ireland they should stick to Irish time.

The motion was carried by seventeen votes to eight.

ENEMY ATTACKS ON BRITISH FRONT.

GERMANS REPULSED.

FRENCH GAIN NORTH OF THE SOMME.

PROGRESS AT THIAUMONT.

Sir Douglas Haig's afternoon report states that the position is unchanged, and our troops have held all ground gained.

From the night report it appears that at least three strong attacks were made against our front, all of which were repulsed with losses to the enemy.

The French, in a brilliant offensive, have advanced north of the Somme. They have also had some success in the region of Thiaumont.

BRITISH OFFICIAL.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS,

MONDAY, 12.35 P.M.

The situation is unchanged.

The hostile bombardment continues between the Ancre and the Somme, both in the front line and back areas.

The enemy made several counter-attacks east of Pozières, all of which were repulsed with losses to the enemy, and we have retained all the ground won yesterday.

Last night we carried out a successful raid on the enemy's trenches east of Nieuville-St. Vaast.

South-east of the Bois Grenier the enemy endeavoured to reach our trenches, but the raiding party was unable to reach our lines, and was driven back with loss.

MONDAY, 9.55 P.M.

North and north-east of Pozières the enemy delivered two determined attacks on our new lines between 4 a.m. and 5 a.m. to-day, after a heavy bombardment. He entered our trenches in one or two places, but was driven out again, losing many casualties, and leaving some prisoners in our hands.

Two further strong attacks were made at 8.50 a.m., with exactly similar results. Soon after 4 p.m. another feeble attack was repulsed, and more prisoners taken.

In front of Souchez the enemy exploded a mine, and a few minutes later some of his parties entered our trenches over the crater. They were immediately bombed out again.

At Zwarteleen another small mine was sprung by the enemy, with no effect.

The enemy's artillery has been active near Bethune, the La Bassée Canal, and Loos. The result in casualties and damage was negligible. Our guns retaliated vigorously.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

Yesterday afternoon's French *communiqué*:—

North of the Somme, and in the region of Chaulnes, the duel of both artilleries was intense.

On the right bank of the Meuse, after artillery preparation, the Germans launched an attack on the Thiaumont Work. Checked by our barrage, the enemy was unable to debouch, and was thrown back into the trenches from which he had started.

In the Bois de Vaux Chapitre an offensive was heralded by a violent bombardment directed yesterday by the enemy in this region, and took place towards 7 p.m. Broken by our artillery and machine gun fire, the attack completely failed. The night was calm on the rest of the front.

Aviation.—On the front of the Somme our aviators engaged during yesterday in numerous combats, in which three German aeroplanes were brought down. The first was brought down south-east of Roye; the second towards Ommiocourt, south-east of Chaulnes, and the third to the north of Nesti6. Three other enemy machines, seriously hit, were forced to alight in the German lines. Eventually two German captive balloons were destroyed by our aeroplanes.

During the night of the 6th and 7th our squadron carried out the following bombardments:—20 shells on the railway station of Metz-Sablons, 30 shells on Thionville, 25 on the batteries of Rombach, north-east of Metz, and 12 on bivouacs near Etain.

Last evening's *communiqué*:—

This evening to the north of the Somme at the end of the afternoon our troops in a brilliant attack carried a line of German trenches between the Hem Wood and the river to the east of Monacu farm. One hundred and twenty prisoners and about a dozen machine guns remained in our hands.

To the south of the Somme our artillery was very active. Successful destruction fire was carried out against enemy batteries in the region of Lihons.

On the right bank of the Meuse in a minor action we made progress to the south of Thiaumont Work. We captured five machine guns, and found on the captured ground a large number of German corpses. After a somewhat lively fight we carried some houses in the western part of the village of Fleury. There was a bombardment of our lines in the region of Vaux Chapitre and Ghenois.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

Yesterday's Berlin *communiqué*:—

Counter-attacking near Pozières, we recaptured portions of the trenches of which the British had gained temporary possession. Since yesterday evening there has been fresh fighting between Thiepval and Bazentin le Petit. North of Monacu Farm a minor attack by the French yesterday evening, and a very strong attack this morning, were completely repulsed.

Fighting on the Thiaumont ridge has become stationary, without the enemy gaining any success. We repulsed a French attack on the eastern edge of High Wood. Repeated attacks by enemy airmen on the terrain behind our front were without any special effect. The repeated bombing of Metz caused some damage.

DUBLIN RECONSTRUCTION BILL POSTPONED.

It was announced, in the House of Commons yesterday, that consideration of the Dublin Reconstruction Bill has been postponed until a day to be named.

SHIPPING LOSSES.

The skipper of the Grimsby trawler Olympia, sunk last Friday by a German submarine, has arrived home with the crew. The Germans seized all the brass on the vessel.

Lloyd's Agency states that the steamer reported sunk on August 4th as the Eugenia was an Italian sailing vessel.

The Norwegian steamer Aranda has been sunk.

An unconfirmed report states that the British steamer Spiral has been sunk.

Lloyd's Agency reports as follows:—

Castle Bay, August 7th—Norwegian steamer Aranda, of Fersund, cargo wood, towed into Vatchsay derelict, by His Majesty's patrol vessels. Crew all sent to Larne.

West Hartlepool, August 7th—British steamer Spiral sunk by submarine.

There was a further advance of 3s. per quarter in the price of wheat at Swindon Corn Market yesterday. The supply was short and trade very firm at fully 60s. per quarter for best lots. No new wheat will be on the market for at least a fortnight, but reports are good as to crops.

FIGHTING ON THE STOKHOD.

RUSSIAN GAINS.

LEMBERG RAILWAY MENACED.

The Russians report severe fighting on the Stokhod, where the enemy took the offensive, but was everywhere repulsed. The advance on the rivers Graberka and Sereth continues, and important positions have been taken.

South of Brody, an unofficial report states, the Russians are now within fourteen miles of the Tarnapol-Lemberg railway, and the Austrians at Tarnapol are reported to be falling back in the direction of Zlotchoff. The Austro-Germans are making strong efforts in the Carpathians with the object, it is said, of influencing Rumania. In this region Russian cavalry have been forced back some distance.

Yesterday's Petrograd *communiqué*:—

Western Front—An enemy air squadron of seven aeroplanes bombarded several places in the region east of Stokhod, causing only insignificant damage.

On the Stokhod the enemy took the offensive at some points, but was everywhere repulsed. Our advance in the region of the Rivers Graberka and Serth continues. Our advanced forces have seized a powerfully organised enemy position in the neighbourhood of the villages of Zvyghiri, Trostiantz, and Renitouva. There was fierce bayonet fighting in the woods in this region, the enemy counter-attacking with violence. All fighting here took place in conditions of extreme difficulty for troops owing to continual rains, which have made the ground soaking wet.

On the River Koropo the enemy made several attacks in the region of Weles Nkouve, which were repulsed with enormous loss for the enemy.

On the River Cherry (Czermosz) to the south of Volokhta, the enemy pushed back our mounted advanced troops a little distance.

Caucasian Front—In the Kiarkit-Chiftlik region, and on the Erzingan front, our troops made a fresh advance of several versts. North of the River Murandchai the Turks kept up an offensive the whole day, but were repulsed by our troops.

In the region of Mush the Turks continued their desperate attacks. We forced them to give ground to the northward. In the region of Bitlis large Turkish forces, supported by Kurds, carried out a determined attack, which was successfully repulsed by our fire and bomb defence, and by our counter-attacks.

Last night's *communiqué*:—

On the Stokhod, in the region of Zaretchie, our elements, by an impetuous attack, dislodged the enemy, without striking a blow, from a part of the trenches which they occupied, taking 2 officers and about 200 men prisoners. During yesterday we captured 13 officers and about 2,000 men.

GERMAN REPORT.

Yesterday's Berlin *communiqué*:—

Hindenburg's Front.—On the northern portion of the front no important events have occurred. Enemy detachments in advance against the sand dunes south of Czaresze, on the Stokhod, which we cleared the day before yesterday, were repulsed by our counter-attacks.

North-west of Zahosze, Russian attacks were again unsuccessful. South of the place fighting is proceeding.

On the right bank of the Sereth our air squadrons dropped numerous bombs on concentrations of troops on and north of the railway line between Kovel and Sarny. Bombs were seen to take effect.

AUSTRIANS FALLING BACK FROM TARNOPOL.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.)

PETROGRAD, MONDAY.

Recent successes south of Brody bring the Russians within fourteen miles of the Tarnopol-Lemberg railway. In consequence of this advance, the Austrian forces at Tarnopol are reported to have begun to fall back in the direction of Zlotchoff. According to prisoners' statements, German reinforcements amounting to three divisions have been sent to Zlotchoff and Pomorjany, further south. Whereas the Russian advance along the Brody-Lemberg railway has reached the region of the Bug near Busk, the Russians, by following up their victories on the Rivers Graberka and Sereth, with the Tarnopol-Lemberg railway as objective, will have a superior reaction on the Bug.

The enemy's activity northwards in the Carpathians is regarded as intended chiefly for political purposes, with the object of influencing Rumania.

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.

QUESTION OF DRAFTING IN R.I.C.

Mr. HERBERT SAMUEL, in the House of Commons yesterday, informed Mr. Byrne that Royal Irish Constabulary had not been drafted into Dublin to take the place of the Dublin Metropolitan Police. He would make inquiries as regarded the present emoluments of police constables, but he may have recall remind the hon. member that it was only in 1914 that the Dublin Metropolitan Police received a substantial increase of wages, now supplemented by a war bonus of 5s. 6d. a week, recently sanctioned, both for the Dublin Metropolitan Police and the Royal Irish Constabulary.

Mr. NUGENT asked was it not a fact that these men had been drafted in from their respective districts.

Mr. SAMUEL said that the hon. member had been misinformed. There had been no such movement.

Mr. NUGENT—Do you say that none have been drafted into the city?

Mr. SAMUEL—Yes.

Mr. T. M. HEALY—Well, say into the Phœnix Park?

Mr. SAMUEL—My information is that there has been no large movement, with the view of replacing men of the Dublin Metropolitan Police.

Mr. HEALY—Everyone says there has.

Mr. NUGENT—I only wish to know have Constabulary been drafted in.

Mr. SAMUEL—They have not.

Mr. NUGENT—Within the last week?

Mr. SAMUEL—No large body.

Mr. HEALY—Into the County of Dublin?

Mr. SAMUEL—No; so far as I am aware about 10 or 15, on some special duty, a mere handful—certainly not a large number.

Mr. SAMUEL informed Mr. Nugent that apart from the recent war bonus, the last increase of pay granted to the Dublin Metropolitan Police took effect under the Constabulary and Police (Ireland) Act of 1914, from 1st December of that year. In the financial year 1914-15 the net produce of the police rate was £46,489, and the cost of the forces under the heads pay, pensions, and superannuation. (Hear, hear.) The corresponding figures for 1915-16 were £47,258 and £142,394, respectively, and the estimated figures for 1916-17 are £47,626 and £142,439, respectively.

Mr. NUGENT—Do you know that the increase amounts to only 2s.; and what is the mess charge to these men increased by?

Mr. SAMUEL said that of course the cost of living had increased for everyone; but they had got the war bonus.

Mr. NUGENT—How much is the mess charge increased by?

Mr. SAMUEL—I should have notice of that.

THE CLAIMS OF THE D.M.P.

ORDER FROM THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

The following order from the Chief Commissioner of Police was read in all the stations in the Dublin Metropolitan Police District last night:—

My attention has been directed to a paragraph in the public Press, to the effect that the members of the D.M.P. contemplate holding a meeting at the Foresters' Hall, 41 Butland square, on the 10th inst. Such action is manifestly against the interests of discipline. All members of the force are, therefore, warned that the holding of this, or any other, meeting, or the sending of a deputation to anyone without my sanction is prohibited. I have no objection to members of the force drawing up for my consideration a memorial, setting forth any grievances that they may consider they are labouring under. Facilities will be given to the men to meet in consultation previously in the barracks.

(Signed) W. EDGEWORTH-JOHNSTON,
Chief Commissioner, D.M.P.

7th August, 1916.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 6, COLUMN 2.)

PARLIAMENT.

THE ARMY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

CONSTITUTION OF TRIBUNALS.

THIRD READING CARRIED.

FINANCE (EXCHEQUER BONDS) BILL.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Lloyd George moved the second reading of the Army Act Amendment Bill, which proposes to modify the constitution of the Courts of Inquiry into certain charges, which affect civilians as well as members of the military forces. The second reading was agreed to, and the bill passed through Committee, and was read a third time.

The Finance (Exchequer Bonds) Bill was read a second time.

The Education (Free Grant) Bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Monday.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 2.45.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE moved the second reading of the Army Act (Amendment) Bill, the object of which, he said, was to enable military courts of inquiry on the certificate of the Secretary of State for War, to summon civilian witnesses. Under the law as it stood, a military court of inquiry was confined to officers, but as civilians might be implicated, it was thought that there should be power to place civilians on the court. It was, therefore, proposed to take power to add to the military court one or more civilian members of either House of Parliament. The bill was introduced because of certain things brought to notice mainly through the instrumentality of the late member for Mansfield, at whose death he was sure everyone who knew him would feel the deepest regret. (Hear, hear.) Some of them might not agree with his views, still less with his methods, but he did not believe anyone doubted his courage, his patriotism, or his utter fearlessness. The late baronet exhibited a courage which had never been equalled, under the most trying circumstances. It was desirable that the bill should be got through Parliament at the earliest possible moment. All the parties concerned were most anxious that the inquiry should be set up without loss of time, and he hoped the House would allow the bill to go through with the least possible delay. It was not in the public interest that a bill of this kind should be held over a moment longer than was absolutely necessary. He hoped the subject of the inquiry would not be discussed either in Parliament or in the Press. Any such discussion would be most unfair to English officers who had rendered great services to the country, and would be most unfair to the Army. Therefore, he trusted that there would be no further reference to the subject of inquiry inside or outside of Parliament, until the court had made its investigation. Whatever the court decided would have to be considered by the Army Council, the Secretary of State for War, and if necessary, by Parliament.

The SPEAKER having formally put the question that the bill be read a second time,

Sir EDWARD CARSON endorsed what Mr. Lloyd George had said in regard to the late member for Mansfield, who enjoyed the respect of all parties in the House. With regard to the bill, as it did not propose to make witnesses summoned under it amenable to military law, he did not offer any opposition to the measure.

Mr. T. M. HEALY contended that Parliament ought to insist upon its right to nominate the civilian members of the court.

Mr. LLEWELLYN WILLIAMS regretted that the bill was so limited in its scope. Now that there were so many members of the legal profession in the Army, it ought to be possible that one or more of them should form part of every courtmartial for the trial of civilians.

Mr. BELLAIRS objected to members of Parliament being put upon a military court of inquiry. They had not been told what was the special object which this bill was framed to deal with. He was told that there were charges of undue influence. If that was really the case, members of Parliament ought certainly not to be on this particular tribunal. (Laughter.)

Sir IVOR HERBERT thought that the matter should be left entirely to the Army.

Mr. J. H. THOMAS said that, having regard to the rumours afloat in connection with this matter, the sooner it was dealt with the better.

Mr. HAZLETON suggested the appointment of a Judge of the High Court, instead of members of Parliament.

THE COMMITTEE STAGE.

The bill was read a second time, and the House went into Committee on it.

Commander BELLAIRS moved an amendment which would have the effect of eliminating the civilian element from the court of inquiry.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE said that if the question involved was one which concerned the honour of officers alone a military court would be adequate, but in the case in point the honour of civilians was affected quite as much as the honour of officers, and his military advisers were of opinion that, in the interests of the civilians concerned, members of Parliament should be added to the court of inquiry.

Sir EDWARD CARSON said he was one of those who happened to know a great deal about the facts of this particular case. In the middle of a great war he could imagine nothing more undesirable than a discussion of these facts in the House of Commons. Such a discussion could lead to no conclusive result.

Mr. T. M. HEALY remarked that it was against the Constitution to set up any tribunal, and to say there must be on this tribunal a number of members of Parliament. The Secretary of State for War had for the first time lifted a corner of a curtain, and he had told them something to this effect: This was a case which had given trouble to the late Lord Kitchener and to the Prime Minister, who said—"I found it all very difficult when I entered the War Office, and I propose to deal with it." That meant this—that the challenged man asked to be tried by courtmartial, but the Government said "No; you are too important a man. You shall have a court of inquiry which is in the nature of a courtmartial, and you shall have two members of Parliament on the tribunal." Why not appoint judges?

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE said he was willing to add "or judges" after the words "members of Parliament."

Mr. HEALY—Which will you appoint?

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE—I do not see why we should not appoint both.

The amendment was negatived without a division.

Mr. ASHLEY moved an amendment to the effect that in an inquiry likely to affect the characters of persons not subject to military law the court should comprise a Judge of the High Court, who might be president, and one or more members of either House of Parliament.

Mr. HAZLETON supported the amendment.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE said that, as far as he could see, the principal objection which had been raised to the clause referred to the inclusion of members of Parliament in the court of inquiry. If the amendment were withdrawn, he would, if it met with the approval of the Committee, move to omit the words "one or more members of either House of Parliament." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ASHLEY's amendment was negatived without a division, and the amendment suggested by Mr. Lloyd George was agreed to.

Mr. C. SALTER moved that the civilian members of the court should be nominated by the Secretary of State for War.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE accepted the amendment, which was agreed to.

The bill passed through Committee, and was read a third time.

FINANCE (EXCHEQUER BONDS) BILL.

Mr. McKINNON WOOD moved the second reading of the Finance (Exchequer Bonds) Bill, which, he said, was designed to remove a small technical difficulty with regard to the issue of 5 per Cent. Exchequer Bonds which were payable on 5th October, 1921. The borrowing powers under the War Loan Act of this year were almost exhausted. It was desired to issue further Bonds of the same series, but there had been left a gap of a few weeks during which this would not be possible, and the object of the bill was to remedy that defect.

The bill was read a second time.

EDUCATION (FEE GRANT) BILL.

Mr. HERBERT LEWIS moved the second reading of the Education (Fee Grant) Bill, the object of which, he said, he had already explained.

Sir FREDERICK BANBURY said he understood that the object of the bill was to enable grants to be made in respect of children remaining at school after the age of 16. It was in no sense a war emergency measure, and ought not to be introduced at the present time.

Mr. HERBERT LEWIS said that the bill did

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 6, COLUMN 3.)

ROLL OF HONOUR

LAST NIGHT'S LISTS.

Last night's casualty lists show the following losses:—Officers—Dead, 99; wounded and missing, 137. Men—Dead, 639; wounded, 2,671.

The following casualties are reported under various dates:—

OFFICERS KILLED.

BAINES, Capt. J., Middlesex Regt.
BALLARD, Lt. R. F. C., Bedford Regt.
CARTER, Sec. Lt. W. J. C., Devon Regt.
CARTLEDGE, Sec. Lt. C., Northampton Regt.
COLES, Capt. L. G., Royal Scots.
CROMBIE, Capt. I. O., Middlesex Regt.
CURTEIS, Sec. Lt. L., Border Regt.
DE CANN, Sec. Lt. H. J., Lincoln Regt.
DUTTON, Capt. C., South Stafford Regt.
FITZPATRICK, Sec. Lt. J., Munster Fusiliers.
FOOT, Capt. S., Welsh Regt.
FRANKLAND, Sec. Lt. T. F., R.G.A.
GILLETT, Sec. Lt. F. T., West Kent Regt.
GRIFFITHS, Sec. Lt. L., East Lanca. Regt.
GRIGG, Sec. Lt. F., East Surrey Regt.
HELLIAR, Sec. Lt. G. T., London Regt.
HOLDCROFT, Sec. Lt. W. L., South Stafford Regt.
HUDDY, Sec. Lt. E., Gloucester Regt.
LAINE, Sec. Lt. C. J., Somerset L.I.
LEGGOTT, Lt. W. E., Middlesex Regt.
McGROARTY, Sec. Lt. E. C., Welsh Regt.
MACINTYRE, Lt. G. D., York. Regt.
MALEHAM, Lt. S., York and Lan. Regt.
MALPASS, Lt. J. L., South Stafford Regt.
MAZENARB, Sec. Lt. G. R. E., East Surrey Regt.
MILLAR, Sec. Lt. I. K., East Surrey Regt.
MONEY, Sec. Lt. C. K. H., Durham L.I.
O'DWYER, Sec. Lt. A. S., Warwick Regt.
PALMER, Sec. Lt. G. E., Duke of Wellington's R.
POWELL, Capt. and Adjt. R. O., R.F.A.
ROBERTS, Lt. R. R., R.A.M.C.
RUTTER, Sec. Lt. F. L., West Surrey Regt.
SCOBIE, Capt. A. F., Mac. Gun Corps.
SMITH, Sec. Lt. E. A., Warwick Regt.
THORNTON, Sec. Lt. L. B., South Stafford Regt.
TURNER, Sec. Lt. H. N., West Yorks. Regt.
UNWIN, Sec. Lt. G. S., Sherwood Foresters.
WILSON, Capt. H. C., R.G.A.
VINCENT, Sec. Lt. B. B., Gloucester Regt.
WANSBROUGH, Capt. W. E., South Stafford Regt.
WARRELL-BOWRING, Sec. Lt. W. J., West Surrey Regt.
WHITTAM, Sec. Lt. F. J., Lancashire Fus.
WILSON, Lt. D., R.F.C.
WINGROVE, Sec. Lt. G. E., Manchester Regt.

Officer previously reported wounded and missing, now reported killed:—

GOODALL, Sec. Lt. G. A. C., Suffolk Regt.

Officer previously reported wounded, now reported killed:—

GORTON, Sec. Lt. G. H., Yorks. Regt.

Officers previously reported missing, now reported killed:—

WATSON Sec. Lt. J. H., the Buffs.
BURTON, Lt. G. W. M., the Buffs.
BYRNE, Lt. R. H., Northumberland Fus.
FENTON, Capt. B. L., Dorset Regt.
GARLICK, Sec. Lt. C. S., Wiltshire Regt.
HARRIS, Lt. H. C., Royal Scots.
HODES, Sec. Lt. F. P., Warwick Regt.
HUGHES-GIBB, Capt. C. P., R.F.A.
JUDGE, Sec. Lt. S. G., Welsh Regt.
LACK, Capt. J. W., Suffolk Regt.
McDONALD, Capt. C., Cameron Highlanders.
MARTIN, Sec. Lt. C. H., Hampshire Regt.
MICHELSON, Sec. Lt. W., Durham L.I.
MOTT, Sec. Lt. S., Royal Irish Regt.
NOTT, Sec. Lt. F. R., Yorkshire L.I.
PLAYER, Sec. Lt. G., Durham L.I.
POTTER, Sec. Lt. A. E., South Stafford Regt.
POTTER, Sec. Lt. R. F., North Stafford Regt.
QUINN, Sec. Lt. J. C., Dorset Regt.
ROBERTS, Sec. Lt. J. T., West Surrey Regt.
SCHOLEFIELD, Sec. Lt. R. P., Cheshire Regt.
SHAND, Sec. Lt. G. M., R.A.M.C.
SHAW, Lt. E. M., Middlesex Regt.
SHERRY, Sec. Lt. G., Bedford Regt.
SIMSON, Sec. Lt. J., R.G.A.
STYLES, Lt. A. H., Welsh Fusiliers.
WARD, Sec. Lt. W., Rifle Corps.
WHEATLEY, Major A. N., Duke of Well. Regt.
WILCHER, Sec. Lt. H., Yorkshire L.I.

Officer previously reported wounded and missing, now reported died of wounds:—

FADON, Sec. Lt. A. M., Yorkshire Regt.

OFFICERS DIED.

BRODIE, Lt. A., Highland L.I.
DONNWORTH, Capt. T. F., R.A.M.C.
GELME, Sec. Lt. R., W.R.C.
JENNINGS-BRAMLEY, Sec. Lt. C., Connaught Rangers.
WEBB, Major R. B., Royal Fusiliers.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

ACHESON, Lt. A. B., Machine Gun Corps.
AKEHURST, Capt. W. P. J., R.F.A.
ALLEN, Lt.-Col. H. M., C.M.G., D.S.O., Black Watch.
ANDERSON, Sec. Lt. A. J., Royal Fusiliers.
BEALE, Sec. Lt. W. S. St. J., Norfolk Regt.
BEARD, Lt. W. H. M., R.A.M.C.
BELL, Capt. and Adjt. E. A., Middlesex Regt.
BLAKE, Capt. T. J. E., Royal Fusiliers.
BRIDGE, Sec. Lt. H., Duke of Cornwall's L.I.
BRISTOW,

PARLIAMENT.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5.)

not in any way alter any of the main provisions of the Act of 1891. All it did was to make it unnecessary to keep separate registers in respect of children over sixteen years of age. The amount of money involved was not great, however. There were only 2,610 children over sixteen years of age in the public elementary schools, so that the amount of the grant involved was only about £1,300 a year.

The Bill was read a second time.

BILLS ADVANCED.

The Telegraph Construction Bill passed through Committee with certain amendments, and was read a second time.

The Trading with the Enemy (Copyright) (No. 2) Bill passed through Committee without amendment, and was read a third time.

BRITISH PRISONERS WITH THE TURKS.

Lord ROBERT CECIL, replying to Sir Edwin Cornwall, said that on June 7th the United States representative at Constantinople reported that, notwithstanding repeated inquiries, he had been unable to ascertain the whereabouts of the British prisoners of war taken in Kut, except General Townshend. The United States Consul at Bagdad had not been allowed to get into touch with the prisoners. The only information which General Townshend had was that they were being brought northward across the desert. On July 6th the Foreign Office requested the United States representative to press the Porte to state the names of the officers which the prisoners were being sent, but no reply had been received. This failure to reply was most unsatisfactory, and involved considerable misgiving, having regard to the fact that the prisoners were compelled to cross the desert in this season of the year, and were obviously in no condition to endure hardship.

The House adjourned at 12.5.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND CANADIANS.

TRIBUTE TO THE COLONIES.

Mr. Lloyd George and Major-General Sir Sam Hughes reviewed the troops of a Canadian Division at Bramshott yesterday. This was Mr. Lloyd George's first review since his appointment as Secretary of State for War. The review ground was situate in a valley, and a wonderful sight met the eyes of the Secretary for War as he approached in a motor car. The division had been drawn up on three hillside, opposite the saluting base, and it was composed of a huge body of men, many of the officers having already seen service in France.

After the review the officers marched in front of a motor car to hear a short speech by the War Minister.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

Upon taking his place in the motor car, Mr. Lloyd George was enthusiastically received by the officers. Addressing them, he said it had been a great pleasure to him that his first review as Secretary of State for War should be of this fine Canadian Division. He congratulated Sir Sam Hughes upon having so conspicuous a part in having raised such a fine body of men, and also the General and officers of the Division upon having the privilege of commanding such a fine body of men in the field. "It is a wonderful thing," Mr. Lloyd George continued, "that in the third year of the war, when our foes are beginning to get exhausted we should be preparing to pour into the field troops of this quality. It is an inspiring sight. It is a sight which gives confidence. (Cheers.) At the beginning of the war we sent 120,000 men as an Expeditionary Force. It was our conviction at that time that that was the contribution the British Empire could make. Now Canada alone has sent 120,000 men—(cheers)—and she has many more in reserve. That gives hope, that gives confidence, that gives assurance of ultimate victory to us all. Why has Canada done it? She has done it undoubtedly in order to stand by the old country in her difficulties. (Cheers.) Not only the old country if that old country had got into trouble through her own folly, if she had got into trouble through mere greed of possession, envy of the prosperity of others, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa would not have poured out their best blood on our behalf. It is because of the conviction of Canada that the old country has with others, with a reckless chivalry, thrown herself into the battle in order to protect the weak and wronged against the oppressor—that is why we have come aide in this great struggle. You have stood by her from the rolling prairies of Canada, from the great isles of the southern seas, from Africa's sunny fountains and from the Asian strand. They have come to help Britain in the great struggle for human freedom, in which she has ever been engaged, and well have they helped. I am here as a Britisher to thank Canada for her contribution to the war. The brilliant description of Sir Max Aitken of the great second battle of Ypres, when you saved Calais, will be read for many a long day in Canada. (Cheers.) You know what you did then. Just as the Rocky Mountains hurled back the storms of the West, so did those heroes in the face of poisonous fumes break the hurricane of the Germanic furies. Amid the rage and the poisonous fumes of Gehenna they held high the honour of Canada, and saved the British Army. (Cheers.) You have done deep-felt gratitude, as well as the admiration, of every man, woman, and child in these islands. And such men as were greeted them, I am sure you will prove yourselves to be in this coming struggle. It is a great struggle. It is a struggle for freedom, but in this struggle we are federating this great Empire for greater enterprises even in the future than those that are before us. It will never be again. It will be one great coherent unit, which will do more in the future to mould the destiny of the world than it has ever done in the past. Ah! as I see these magnificent battalions marching past to-day I was filled with pride in their prowess, their strength, and their promise of what they will do. I know what will be the bring to the cause of humanity, and of freedom, and from the bottom of my heart I congratulate you, Sir Sam Hughes, who helped to raise them, and I congratulate you who command them, and in the wonderful way which is in front of you may the Lord of Hosts be with you. (Cheers.)

Three cheers were then given for Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Sam Hughes, and the Division.

Bidding good-bye to Sir Sam Hughes, Mr. Lloyd George remarked, "I congratulate you. I have no words to describe the men I have seen."

THE NEW ARMY IN ACTION.

AN OFFICER'S IMPRESSIONS.

Among the wounded arriving day by day at Southampton from the Somme battlefield it would not be easy to find men who have recently had any experience of either danger or comfort. Freedom to rest, to chat, to eat comfortable meals, and smoke a pipe at ease, to read a newspaper, or the charm of novelty, all these things have the effect of making men and are enjoyed with the zest that those only to be understood luxuries by our newly-arrived wounded officers and men.

"Haven't been able to write a word, except my signature on two or three field service postcards, coupled with the big push began."

One has heard that remark from a good many of the newcomers. One wounded officer had a rather longer wait between the time of his ship being berthed and his train pulling out than the average.

"It's rather different from waiting in a trench," he said; "I could stand a good deal of this." At a matter of fact, he put in most of the time in writing to his company commander, who, having been wounded at an early stage in the present offensive, has lain since in a London hospital. From that letter I am permitted to reproduce the following:—

"It's no good my attempting to give you any war news, because there in London I've no doubt you get far more than we do, and know more about it; but, as you've been away nearly a month now, I thought you'd like a line or two about the company. I don't suppose we've appeared in the leading articles yet, have we? Not but what the men of our company deserve as much space there as any in the Army; I'm jolly sure of that. We've lost nearly half our strength; not killed, I'm glad to say, but wounded; but the spirit of those that are left would do your heart good. I want to tell you one thing particularly.

"You heard about the way the battalion took and held that —— trench last week, north of ——? Our company led, as you shouldn't,' since I had the honour of being in command, the work they did was absolutely top hole. They excelled themselves, and I want to tell you why.

"As I say, they fought like mad beasts; not like soldiers. I can't help thinking they just have had some drug or something given them before we attacked. I never saw such brutes. And I never saw our chaps in finer form. Gad, it would have done your heart good to see them. Your name was shouted half a dozen times. We found out every thing before we finished, and I really think we could have held that second line ourselves. But I had my orders; and, any how, an orderly came along from the C.O. with a message that I was to retire to the front line and help 'C' and 'D' consolidate. There were still a few Boches coming up from dug-outs there, and I think 'C' and 'D' were rather glad of our help in the clearing up.

wasn't much went on in the camp that he missed.

"You've heard how we got on, of course. 'C' and 'D' suffered pretty heavily, I'm sorry to say worse than we did. It was a complicated job. We had to push the trench first, followed by 'B.' Then we had to rush the support trench, and keep Boche as busy as we could there, while 'C' and 'D' cleaned up and consolidated the front line, which was to be permanently held. As it turned out, the Boches had considerable difficulty with their men. The beggars simply wouldn't turn out of the dug-outs to face us. We found barely five and twenty men in the front line, and, of course, we absolutely smothered them in our stride, you know. I got one myself with my trench dagger; and the C.S.M., who was next to me, killed three, to my certain knowledge. I saw it.

"Well, in next to no time, we were in their support line, with very few casualties. (Sorry to say Sergeant —— was killed, between the two trenches.) And there we had some show, I can tell you. Curious there should be so much difference between the spirit of the Boches in two trenches next to one another. In that second trench, I won't say they fought like soldiers and men, because, honestly, they didn't. But they fought like mad beasts. And they fought hard; I'll say that for 'em. Their N.C.O.'s tried 'em up to some purpose, while 'C' and 'D' were cleaning up there, and making good.

"As I say, they fought like mad beasts; just have had some drug or something given brutes. And I never saw such form. Gad, it would have done your heart good to see them. Your name was shouted half a dozen times. We found out every thing before we finished, and I really think we could have held that second line ourselves. But I had my orders; and, any how, an orderly came along from the C.O. with a message that I was to retire to the front line and help 'C' and 'D' consolidate. There were still a few Boches coming up from dug-outs there, and I think 'C' and 'D' were rather glad of our help in the clearing up.

CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

During the past year pupils of Rossa Cottage, Stephen's Green, Dublin, have been successful at the Taxes Clerks', Abstractors', Boy Clerks', Women Clerks' (G.P.O.), and Female Typists' examinations.—(Advt.)

ROLL OF HONOUR.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5.)

OFFICERS MISSING.

BRIERLEY, Sec. Lt. H. M., Machine Gun Corps.
BRINSLEY-RICHARDS, Sec. Lt. R. H. W., Duke of Wellington's (West Riding) Regt.
CHARLES, Capt. L. E., Worcester R. att. R.F.C.
CLARKE, Capt. A. F., East Surrey Regt.
GRAHAME, Lt. R. F., Yeomanry, att. R.F.C.
WILLIAMS, Lt. C., Highland L.I. att. R.F.C.

Officer previously reported wounded, now reported missing,—

MURPHY, Lt. J., Royal Irish Rifles.

Officer previously reported killed, now reported wounded and prisoner of war,—

JENKINS, Major A. P., Royal Irish Rifles.

Officer previously reported missing, now reported a prisoner of war,—

ELLIS, Lt. W. B., A.S.C., att. R.F.C.

Officers previously reported believed prisoners of war at Kut-el-Amara, now reported prisoners of war,—

ALLEN, Major R. V., R.A.M.C.
BROWNE-WOOD, Col. H., R.A.M.C.
CHITTY, Sec. Lt. C. L., Hampshire Regt.
FORTNER, Major F. L., Hampshire Regt.
HAMILTON, Brigadier-General W. G., C.B., D.S.O.
MORLAND, Capt. W. E. J., Oxford and Bucks L.I.
SHAKESHAFT, Capt. W. A. J., Norfolk Regt.

Officer previously reported believed prisoner of war at Kut-el-Amara, now reported not a prisoner of war,—

BOLTON, Lt. F., R.F.A.

Officer previously officially reported missing, now unofficially reported a prisoner of war:—

KERR, Sec. Lt. C., Royal Flying Corps.

CORRECTION.

OFFICER MISSING.

SUNDAY, Capt. W. D. E., Royal Flying Corps, should read—Officer wounded—SUNDAY, Capt. W. D. E., Royal Flying Corps.

NAVAL LIST.

The Secretary of the Admiralty announces the following casualties:—

MISSING, 2nd AUGUST.

Flight Lieutenant ROYCE, C. A. BAUDRY, R.N.

ACCIDENTALLY INJURED, 4th AUGUST.

Lieutenant CECIL R. BLAKENEY, R.N.

The undermentioned officer, previously reported missing and believed to be a prisoner of war, is now reported to be a prisoner of war:—

Skipper ARTHUR BRIDGE, R.N.R.

OTHER RANKS.

IRISHMEN AND MEN, IN IRISH REGIMENTS ONLY.

The following casualties are reported under various dates.

All are privates except where otherwise shown. The town shown against each soldier's name is the home of his next-of-kin, except when followed by the abbreviation "Enl.," when it is his place of enlistment.

KILLED.

ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

Lynch, Gnr. J. (Mountjoysquare).

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Clifford, ——— (Limerick).

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING, NOW REPORTED KILLED.

ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS.

Looker, L.-Cpl. A. N. (Hale)

DIED OF WOUNDS.

ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS.

Long, F. (Donegal)

ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS.

Carroll, W. (Edenderry)

MACHINE GUN CORPS.

Ryan, M. (Killenaule)

DIED.

ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

Bregan, F. (Dublin)

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Sutton, Spr. J. (Waterford)

YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT.

Wood, L.-Cpl. G. (Lamberhill)

CONNAUGHT RANGERS.

Dodd, J. (Ballymacarrett)
Foley, J. (Grangetown)
Rooney, J. (Altrincham)
Radcell, L.-Cpl. J. (Bayswater, W.)

ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS.

Redmond, J. (Bray)
Sheen, J. (Tralee)

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Harbison, J. J. (Ballymena)

WOUNDED.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Arbuckle, Gnr. R. (Londonderry)
Callaghan, Gnr. J. (Derry)
Gnr. J. Merriman, Gnr. P. (Wicklow)

ROYAL FUSILIERS.

Torley, F. G. (Belfast)

MANCHESTER REGIMENT.

Martin, J. (Dublin)
O'Neill, C. (Cork)

ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS.

Moore, L. (Belvin)

MACHINE GUN CORPS.

Donoghue, ——— (Tyrrhahal)
Erskine, J. (Belfast)
Fisher, W. (Belfast)
Hammond, P. (Belfast)
Lenney, J. (Hollywood)
Magrill, W. (Antrim)
Milliken, Cpl. A. (Belfast)
Gnr. J. M. (Cahir)
Quinn, ——— (Kilmagh)
Sutherland, L.-Cpl. A. (Dungiven)
Twittie, J. (Belfast)
Twittie, Sgt. T. (Belfast)
Whiteside, S. (Randalstown)

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW REPORTED NOT WOUNDED.

CONNAUGHT RANGERS.

Carolan, J. (Sligo)

WOUNDED, SHOCK-SHELL.

MACHINE GUN CORPS.

Christy, J. (Armagh)

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING.

CONNAUGHT RANGERS.

Mercer, R. (Crouch End, Carrey, T. (Limaskea)

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lewis, Spr. W. J. (Dun-gannon)
Davison, Spr. D. (Belfast)
Molloy, Spr. W. (Belfast)
Hughes, Spr. J. (Belfast)

MISSING.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

M'Veigh, Spr. T. (Belfast)

ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS.

Yuill, W. (Glasgow)

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REJOINED.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLES.

Hanna, R. (Lambeg)

CORRECTION.

KILLED.

ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS.

Sheffield, W. J. (Coleraine), should read Sheffield, 24018, W. J. (Colborne).

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED KILLED, NOW REPORTED PRISONER OF WAR.

ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS.

Kelly, J. (Ballinasloe)

Lord Alexander Thynne, M.P.—Information has reached his London residence that Major Lord Alexander Thynne, M.P., Bath, has been wounded in France. He is stated to be progressing favourably.

Lieutenant E. Vance.—The following telegram from Mrs. C. C. Craig was received yesterday by Mrs. Vance, Riverside, Antrim, with reference to her husband, Lieutenant E. Vance, South Antrim Volunteers, who had been officially reported killed in action on 1st July:—"Captain Craig writes me to tell you he has been in the same hospital as Mr. Vance, who is wounded in the head, but doing well. I am so very glad of this welcome news for you. Captain Craig and Mr. Vance are not now in the same hospital, but you will, of course, in time hear from your Lieutenant Vance is a splendid officer. His brother, Dr. Wes. Moderator of the General Assembly.

THE IRISH TIMES, TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1916.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

IRELAND'S OPPORTUNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—As a Nationalist—an unrepentant believer in the policy of Mr. John Redmond—will you allow me to thank you for your editorial article of last Saturday? The principle of the proposals you make, and the spirit in which you write, considered together with the new Chief Secretary's election address, in which he says:—"Except the immediate prosecution of the war, there is, in my judgment, no work more pressing in its urgency or more important in its possibilities of benefit than that of preparing the way for a permanent settlement of the question of Home Rule"—are signs of hope which thinking Nationalists will not underrate. Their development will be watched with critical and more than friendly interest. And there are reasons which lead Nationalists to hope that Mr. Duke and the *Irish Times*—martial law notwithstanding—mean to enter seriously and earnestly upon the task of settlement. We can afford to be quite honest about these reasons.

First, England—not merely an English party—has realised that the friendship of Nationalist Ireland is obtainable upon reasonable terms; and that that friendship is an asset of almost priceless Imperial value. Mr. Duke comes as Chief Secretary, and may be trusted to make an earnest effort for its fulfilment.

Secondly, the "Covenant" is dead. Having absolutely failed to protect its signatories in three Ulster counties, and in the three Southern provinces, its tacit abandonment may be accepted. And its demise means the death of any policy of exclusion." Never again, may assume with confidence, will any politician hazard his existence upon a proposal to create two Nationalist and two Unionist Irelands.

With the resulting improvement in the technical position and the influence of Unionists in England thrown definitely into the scales in favour of an Irish settlement, there is a third favourable factor of even much greater importance. In spite of appearances, the old internal divisions between Unionists and Nationalists in Ireland have largely abated within the last two years. Between the diminishing group of Unionist "Bourbons" and the small, though active and threatening, number of Nationalist "Jacobins" stand the rank and file of Nationalist and Unionist Ireland, thinking the same thoughts and dominated by the same essentials of policy. Their common enemy is Prussianism; their common aim, Ireland's progressive and respected unit in the British Empire. With their policy—if made effective—the future safely and certainly lies. Such divisions as remain are but those of ways and means. And yet the danger of division within the "Gimondist" group is real, and its results inconceivably follow the historical path. "Bourbon" and "Jacobin" may yet join issue, and Ireland pay, as France paid, her penalty of blood and tears and treasure because her best citizens—her merchants, her *bourgeoisie*, her peasantry—failed to realise that a numerically negligible "Extreme Left" always succeeds if the "Left Centre" hesitates or indulges in mere doctrinal respectability. To put it clearly, mere reliance upon martial law and leisurely opinions (however ponderous and correct) is the certain path to the domination of the extremist. "Moderate" men of both parties must cease to be *doctrinaires*. They must get busy quick if the galloping situation is to be saved.

You, sir, have indicated the true path to pursue when you write, "the end of the war will confront us with an economic revolution, and we must be ready to deal with it when it comes," and proceed to appeal for "an immediate and earnest meeting of the best Irishmen of all parties to consider, and if possible agree upon, the Irish trade and industry problems of the future." All conditions—it has justly been said—have an economic reason for their existence, but that reason was no exception. Its centre—indeed, its practical circumference—was "Ireland first." If, therefore, we would remove the progress of more pressing in its urgency or more important future bloodshed and unrest—let us get together, parties to consider, and if possible agree upon, the causes of unemployment and industrial unrest, and concentrate upon finding out their remedies. And then we can "get busy" upon these, and other, real problems of human life and happiness our real political problems may be trusted to solve themselves.

You advocate an Advisory Council for economic purposes." The idea is sound, and will succeed if earnestly pressed forward. And, whatever its title, such a body, political issues apart, is an absolute and immediate necessity. Germany is said to be prepared with characteristic energy and thoroughness for the break of peace in England, in her own way, is preparing for her peace problems. Ireland is, as always, an afterthought; yet Sir W. Hutcheon Poë and Mr. Duke and the *Irish Times*—martial are problems more acute, and her prospects more menacing, than those of Great Britain. cannot ask for space to do more than suggest in this letter. Our taxes have risen from £11,000,000 *per annum* to a figure approaching £30,000,000 annually within two years. Artificial prices and prosperity and our rapidly vanishing savings enable us to carry on. But a settlement—of overloading for the moment. Suffering is limited to those whose incomes have not increased in proportion to the cost of necessaries of life, and we are in the spirit of making drastic sacrifices.

When the war ends taxation will continue; prices—particularly prices in our main national resource of agriculture—will fall. "Tommy" will come marching home along with a host of Irishmen from British munition factories and paid to workers upon £7,000,000 which are to-day suddenly cease. These things are certain and inevitable. To contemplate their combined effect in the absence of preparation is appalling, and yet it is quite certain that the declaration of peace this year would launch us into chaos, suffering, waste, and confusion.

The "political" situation then? What—in such circumstances would be the value of martial law?—Yours, etc.,

"GIRONDIN."

Dublin, August 7th, 1916.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—The Home Rule Bill is on the Statute Book. They not prepare for its coming into operation at Buckingham Palace, Belfast, or Dublin Castle. Why not prepare for its coming in Ireland? Why not prepare for its coming in Ireland by an Advisory Committee of Irishmen? Why not by names would command more general confidence than those suggested, if they will only act—Lord Dunraven, Lord Barrymore, Lord Monteagle, Lord Oranmore and Browne, Lord Castletown, Lord Ashtown, Lord Headley, Lord Powerscourt, Lord Killanin, Lord Glenavy, Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Iveagh, Lord Pirrie, Lord Ardilaun, Lord Ashbourne, Lord Plunkett, Lord Cloncurry, Lord Fingall, Lord Decies, Lord Ardee, Lord Farnham, Lord Rossmore, Lord Granard, Lord Longford, Lord Mayo, Lord Clanmorris, Lord Dunsandle

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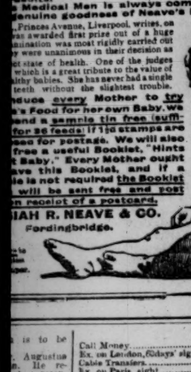

FINANCIAL NEWS

DUBLIN STOCK EXCHANGE.

GUINNESS ORD. AND DUBLIN DISTILLERS PREF. GOOD. "CASHEL" BID FOR. TEXTILES HARDER.

DUBLIN, MONDAY EVENING.

The general course of prices was favourable to "Change to-day. Orders were plentiful, and a fair proportion was executed. Breweries and Distilleries attracted a great deal of attention on dividend reports and rumours. National Bank Shares were in demand at an advance. Textiles showed up firmly without much, however, in the way of price movement. In Banks, Nationals alone quoted, and realised 1s more, and only a few shares changed hands. There was considerable animation in Breweries and Distilleries, and the leading representative shares improved substantially. Guinness' Ord. opened 1 higher at 28, fell back to 27½, but later 27¾ was paid and bid. The Pref. repeated 11½. Dublin Distillers Ord. were 1d. lower at 13s. 4½d., but the Pref. met with well sustained support, and closed at best point, and 2s. 3d. higher at 66s. 6d. Castlebellingham and Drogheda Ord. Shares were 5s. 9d. weaker at 35s. In Telegraphs, Marconi Wireless Ord. fell 3d. to 63s., but the Pref. rose 6d. to 52s. 6d., and Canadians realised 10s. 9d. for a few shares. There was little doing in Home Railways. Great Southern and Western Original Stock met with support, and left off ½ higher. The 4 p.c. Guaranteed Stock of the same company also closed ½ better, while the 4 p.c. Pref. fell ¼ to 79½. Great Northern Ord. Stock fell ½ to 94½. Dunlop issues remain firm on steady investment support. The Ord. fell ¼ to 21s. 4½d., but the Def. rose 1½d. to 26s. 1½d., after realising 26s. 3d., and the Pref. 2d. to 16s. Dunlop Rubber Pref. changed hands at 20s. 10d. Gas and Electric were idle. Todd Burns Ord. Shares realised 75s. x.d. There was a firm demand for Textiles. Calico Printers rose 3d. to 11s., Coats Ord. ¾d. to 6½, and English Sewing Cotton Ord. 1½d. to 45s. Lever Brothers 4½" Pref., at 2s. were steady. E. and J. Burke Pref. were 1s. 3d. better at 70s., while J. C. Parkes and Sons Pref. were dealt in at 1¾, 6d. Mercantile Warehousing rose 5d. to 34s. Bukit Merisjam Rubber Shares fell 2d. to 4s. 10d., but British and Argentine Meat Co. Ord. realised 22s. 3d., thus still exhibiting an upward tendency.

BANK OF IRELAND RATE 6 PER CENT. ALLOWANCE ON DEPOSITS, 2½ PER CENT.

	Previous Price.	Business Nominal Done.	Official Quotation for Cash 1 o'clock. Bid.	Ask'd.
Government Funds, etc.				
War Loan 4½ % Stock....	85⅝	86⅛	...	...
Guar. Land 2½ -1933....	55⅝	55⅞	...	...
3½ Guar. (1. Land), 1939	59¼	59½	...	...
Banks.				
National Bank.....	154*	115¼	...	...
Breweries and Distilleries.				
Castlebellingham Ord....	38·9	35	...	...
Dublin Distillers Ord...	13/6	13/4½	...	...
Dublin Distillers 6% Pref	64 3	66 66/3	66/6	...
Guinness Ord.....	27	28 27¾	¾	...
Guinness 6% Cum Pref..	11½	11½	...	...
Telegraphs and Telephones.				
Marconi's Wireless Tel. Ord	63/3	63	...	...
Marconi's 7 % Cum. Pref..	52/	52/6	...	...
Railways and Tramways.				
Great Northern Ord.....	93¼*	94⅞	...	...
G.S. & West. Ord. Ortg...	72½	73½	¾	...
Gt. Sth. & West. 4 % Pref.	80*	79½	...	...
Gt. Southern 4 % Guar....	79*	79½	...	...
Dublin United 6 % Pref..	103½	110½	...	...
Miscellaneous.				
Parent Tyre Ord.....	2/6	1/11½	...	...
Parent Tyre Deferred....	28/	26/6	26/11½	...
Parent Tyre Cum. Pref. ..	15/10	16	...	...
Todd Burns 4½ % Bds....	98½	97½	...	...
Caleg Printers Ord.....	10/9	11/	...	...
Coats Ord.....	6¾	6⅞	...	...
Eng. Sewing Cotton Ord..	44 10½*	45	10¾	...
Lever Bros. 6% "C" Pf...	21/	21/	...	...
Burke 6% Pref.....	69/9	70/	...	...
Parkes (J.C. & S.) Pref.	...	15/6	...	...
Merchants' Warehousing.	33/6	34/	...	...

* Ex-dividend; † exceptional amount at special price. **Free of stamp duty. Business commences at 12 o'clock noon.

Stock Exchange closed on Saturdays.

OTHER BUSINESS DONE—11.45 o'clock.

British and Argentine Meat Co., Ltd., Ord.....22/3
Bukit Merisjam Rubber.....4/10
Dunlop Rubber Co., Pref.....90/10
Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of Canada..†10/9
†Exceptional amount at special price.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Bank Rate (changed July 13th, 1916) 6 p.c.

The general Money Market conditions remain very steady, although current Treasury bill offers, etc., are large, they have not yet fully absorbed the recent big excess of Government disbursements over receipts. Business in the Discount Market yesterday was chiefly in the way of renewal drafts, though the supply of paper of all dates was limited. There was a good business in September Treasury Bills at the market at 2 p.c. Transactions in Treasury bills at the central institution were on a fairly good scale. Recent reports of a probable further advance in rates for short-dated Treasury bills are discredited. Day-to-day money was in good supply in Lewis's Market at 4½ p.c. and weekly loans were arranged at 4½ to 5 p.c. The New York exchange remained around 4.76 for demands.

Bank Rate (Discount) changed July 13, 1916, 6 p.c.

60 days fine ..	5⅝ 5½ p.c.	Trade	6	p.c.
3 months ..	5⅝ 5½ p.c.	.....	6	6⅛ p.c.
4 months ..	5⅝ 5½ p.c.	.....	6	6⅛ p.c.
6 months ..	5⅝ p.c.	.....	6	6⅛ p.c.
Loans to bill brokers day-to-day			5	5½ p.c.
do. do.	for a week		5½	5 p.c.
Stock Exchange fortnightly loans			7	9 p.c.
Deposit allowance by banks			2	p.c.
do.	Discount Houses at call		4½	p.c.
do.	do. at notice		4½	p.c.

The following foreign exchange rates were current yesterday:—New York cables, 4.76¼ to 4.76⅝; Paris cables, 28.12½ to 28.14½; Amsterdam cables, 11.51½ to 11.53½; Italian cables, 30.70 to 30.80; Scandinavia cables, 16.53 to 16.63; Petrograd cables, 15.56½ to 15.71½; Rio de Janeiro, 90 days' bills, 12.28½; Buenos Ayres, ditto, 48.2d.

Argentine, 1886....	96½	Italian Rentes ..	67¼	
do. 4 p.c. Ins...	75½	Japan 4½ p.c., 1st..	93½	
do. 5 p.c., 1907.	86¼	do. 4½ p.c., 2nd	93¼	
Brazil 4 p.c., 1889.	53	do. 4 p.c., 1905..	80¼	+ ¼
do. 4 p.c., 1911..	57	do. New 5 p.c....	93	
do. 5 p.c., 1914..	82	+1¼	Mexican 5 p.c., '99.	54¾	+ ¼
do. 5 p.c., Fdg....	84		Peruvian Corp....	4½	
Chinese 5 %	83½	+ ¼	do. Pref.....	24¾	
do. 4½ p.c., '32..	82½	+ ¼	do. Deb.....	53	
do. 5 p.c., 1911...	74	+ ¼	Portuguese 3 p.c...	59	
Egyptian Un.....	80¾		Russian 4 p.c.....	72¼	+ ¼
German 3 p.c.....	48¾	+ ¼	do. 5 p.c., 1906..	80¾	
Greek 5 p.c.....	58		Spanish 4 p.c.....	87¼	+ ¼
Hungarian 4	57½	+ ¼	Uruguay 3½ p.c...	62	- ¼

HOME RAILS IRREGULAR.

In the Home Railway market conditions were more or less moribund. Even the principal Heavy stocks developed no signs of activity. In this group there were a few not variations of ¼ to ½ either way. Passenger Stocks were idle. Caledonian Stocks were firm with gains of ½ to ¾ before to-morrow's dividend, but North British Stocks were again moderately offered from the North.

Brighton.....	81½	L. & N.-W.....	107	
do. "A."	65	Do. 4½ p.c. Pf...	93¾	
Caledonian	84½	+ ¾	L. & S.-W.	97
do. Def. Ord ...	69¼	+ ¾	Do. 5 p.c. Pref..	121½	- ¾
do. Pref. Ord...	45½	+ ¾	do. New 5 p.c....	109¾	
Cent. London Def.	23		Metropolitan	22	
Chatham	9½		Do. 5 p.c. Pref..	60¼	
do. Pref.....	61¾	- ¼	do. District	19	
do. Def.	31¾	- ¼	Midland Def.....	61¼	- ¾
Gt. Central Def.	84		Nth. British Def.	16	- ¾
Gt. Eastern	39½		Nth. Eastern Con.	105¾	
Gt. N. Pref.....	75	+ ¾	Do. 4½ p.c. Pf..	95¾	
do. Def	39¾		Sth. Eastern Def.	28½	- ¾
Gt. Western	89¾		do. 5 p.c. Pref..	84	
Hull & Barnsley..	42¾		Taff Vale.....	39¾	- ¾
Lancs. & Yorks ...	73¾				

AMERICANS DULL, BUT STEADY.

There was no point of special interest in the American market, which was neglected. Dealings at Wall street on Saturday were at an irredeemible minimum, and adjustments at the time this morning resulted in mixed changes, which only occasionally reached ¼.

Atchison	106¾	- ¼	N.Y. Ontario.....	27¾	
do. Pref.....	103¾	- ¼	Norfolk	107½	+ ½
Balt. & Ohio	89¾	- ¾	Pennsylvania....	58¾	+ ¼
Chesapeake.....	62¾		Reading.....	69	
Chicago Mil....	96¾		Southern.....	34¼	+ ¼
Denver.....	14¾		South. Pac.....	102¾	
do. Pref.....	35¾		Un. Pacific.....	142	
Erie	36¾		Wabash (New) ..	14¼	
Illinois Central...	105	+ ¾	do. Pref. "A."..	37	
Louisville	137		Inter. Mar. Mrine	27¾	
Missouri, Kan....	34¾	- ¼	Do. Pref.....	89½	
Nat. Mexico.....	19		U.S. Steel.....	80¼	+ ¼
Nat. Mex. Bnd Pf..	77¾	- ¾	do. Pref.....	123¾	+ ¾
N.Y. & H. R....	105				

CANADIANS AND MEXICANS NEGLECTED.

Canadian Pacifics seesawed, but closed ¼ higher at 187½. There were one or two declines of ¼ in the Grand Trunk group.

Mexican Rails were still completely neglected. There were a few falls of ¼ among Argentine Rails. Buenos Ayres Westerns, at 86½, were nearly a point down, but Buenos Ayres and Pacifics rose 46¾. United of the Havanas, at 84½, was also ¼ better.

Can. Pacific.....	187½	+ ¾	Brazil 5 p.c. Pref.	15¼	
do. Nor. 3½ Deb.	74½		Brazil 4½ Mort....	27¾	
do. Nor. Deb.....	100¾		Buenos Ayres 5 p.c.	86¾	
Grand Trunk.....	12		B. Ayres Pacific..	46¾	+ ¾
do. 4 p.c. Guar....	58		B. Ayres & Rosario	69¾	
do. 1st Pref.....	69¾	- ¾	Can. Argentine Or	78¾	- ¼
do. 2nd Pref.....	37		do. 6 p.c. Notes..	100¾	
do. 3rd Pref.....	17		Central Uruguay..	17¾	+ ¾
do. 4 p.c. Deb....	73¼	- ¼	Costa Rica	30½	
do. Pac. 4 p.c. Db.	75¾		Entre Rios.....	30¾	
Anteguera Pf. Ord.	7¾	+ ¾	Mexican Rail.....	64½	+ ¼
do. Def.....	129		Mexican Rail, 1st	17¾	
do. 4 p.c. Pref...	63		do. 2nd. Pref....	6¾	
Argentine G.W...	89¼		do. 6 p.c. Pref...	34¼	
Armavir Tr'plac..	82¾	- ¾	Mex. R. Deb.....	37¾	- ¼
Bahia Blanca.....	69¾	- ¾	San Paulo	89¾	
do. 4½ 2nd Db...	73		Tal'al.....	6¼	
Brazil Rail.....	6		United Havanas..	84¾	+ ¼

INDUSTRIAL SHARES FAIRLY GOOD.

British Oil and Cake Mills were fairly brisk in the Miscellaneous and Industrial market, but the quotation finally reacted and closed lower on balance at 33/9. Eastmans unchanged at 8/-, but other meat-way shares showed a hardening tendency. British and Argentine Meat rose to 23/3, and Smithfield and Argentine was firm at 26/-. Marconis closed 6d. off at 63/-. Shipping Shares were fairly steady all round, and activity in this group still declines. Royal Mails, at 127, were dull, but Cunards fell 1/- to 86/-, Allan Shares were finally 1/- down, and Prince Line closed firmly at 5-/- and Union Steamship of New Zealand at 50/-. Home Trade Supply group, recovered 1/6 to 69/-, but Lyons fell 1/9 to 87/9 on a single transaction. Van Den Berghs rose to 50/-. Cotton Trade Def., 1s. 3d. weak, 6d. weaker. Hudson's Bays, in the Land group, closed firm and unchanged. Nigers rose 1/- to 41/-. Rubber Shares were firm. Para rose 2/6, Shansis added 6d. at 18/3. Pease and Partners were weak, among Australasia, falling ½ to 14½.

BANKS.

Agricul. Egypt ...	96	8	+ 1/9	Lon. Westminster.	15¼
Anglo-Egypt	11¾			Lon. Joint Stock.	22½
A.-South Amer....	17¾			National	17¾
Bank Australasia	118½			National Prov. ...	31⅝	+ ¼
Bank N.S.W.	35¾			Parr's	39
Barcelona	8			Prov. of Canada..	20
Capital & Co.	23			St'dard S. Africa.	10¾	- ¼
Hong Kong	79¼			U. Australia	58
Lloyd's	34¾			U. S Smiths	24⅞
London E. Plate	41¼				

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

Anglo-Amer. Def.	23¼	+ ¼	Marconi Amer'n	17/6
Marconi	62/6	- 1/9	do. Spanish	10/6
do. Pref.....	52/6		West India.....	21⅜	- 1/3
do. Canada	10/9			

BREWERIES.

Allsopp Pref. Ord.	6		Guinness	252
do. 5 p.c. Pref.	12¼	+ ¼	do. Pref	116½
Barnsley	13/6		Ohlsson's	63/9
Bartholomay's	40/6		St. Louis	28/0.
do. Pref.	6¼		do. Pref.	6¼
Bass Pref.	83¼	- ¼	South African	31/6

LAND SHARES

Aboukir.....	15/0		Hudson's Bay	6¾
Argentine Rly's	10/6		Nigers	41/6	+ 1/0
do. Southern	35/6	- /3	Pekin Synd.	9/3
Brit. N. Borneo...	13/6	+ /9	do. Shansi	18/3	+ /6
Forestal	81/3			

HOME, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ELECTRIC RAILWAYS AND POWER COMPANIES.

Anglo-Arg. 1st Pf.	76¾		Mexican Trams ..	27¾
Brazilian Trust..	62	- ¼	do. Bonds	40¼
Brit. Col. Elec. Pf	61		Portland Bonds ..	80¾
do. 4½ % Deb.	83		Sao Paulo Debs..	90¾
Mex. T. & P. Pf.	19¾		Shaw, Wtr. Db.	81¾
do. Bonds	70¾		Toronto Pr. Db.	81¾	+ ¾
Montr'al St. R. Db	86¾		U.K. of Tst. Db.	78¾
Monterey Deb. ...	27¾	+2¾	Under. Electric..	38/9
			do. Income Bds.	90¾	- ¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

Anglo-Russ. Tel....			John Brown	25/6
Armstrong	28	0	+ ¾	Kent Coal Con....	11/9
A. P'd Cmt.	74	6	+ 1/3	Kynoch	*22/9
do. Pref.....	8½		- ¼	do. (Artillery)..	88¾
Beardmore	82¾		- 1	Lino. Mach.	61¾
Borril	20/9			do. "B"	51¾
do. Def.....	20/9			Lipton, Limited..	19/6
Brit. Oil Cake....	33/9		- /6	do. Pref.....	15/6
do. 5¼ % Pf....	19/6			Lyons	87/9	- 1/9
Brunner Mond..	83¾		+ ¾	Maypole Def. ...	23/3	- /6
Cammell Laird..	6¾			National Explos.	20/9	
Cargo Fleet	17¾		- ¼	Pahang	11/6	- /3
Coats	6¾			Parkes	38/3	
Cunard Ord	86/6		- 1/6	Pease	14¾	- ¼
Eastmans	8/0			P. & O. Def.....	33¾	
Furness Withy ..	51/6		- /3	Rolls-Royce	49/6	+ /6
Gramophone.....	24/0			Royal Mail Ord.	127	- 1
Harrod's	21/6		+ 1/6	Spratt's	21/6	- /3
Home & Col. Pf.	5¾			S. Durham Steel	52/3	+ /6
do. 15/- Pf....	46/6			Van den Bergh...	50/6	+ /6
do. 15/- Def....	45/6			Vickers	37/6	

* Price at Birmingham 28/7¾

TEA SHARES.

Ceylon Plant	6/9	Empire (£1)	43/4	- 1/3
Chargola (£1)	56/-	Jetinga Valley	27/3	
East Produce	61/3	Jokai	17/9	

BIRMINGHAM CYCLE SHARE MARKET GOOD.

Business fairly good. Parent Tyre Deferred strong. Sunbeams recovered to 77/6. Humbers better; Swifts easy. Small Arms were more active.

		d.			d.
Austin Pref.	17	4½	Rovers	45	6
Beisize	23	6	Rudges	24	6
Barnard	19	6	Sin	19	6
Dennis	32	0	Singers	50	6
Enfields	24	3	Swifts	21	9
Gladiators	29	0	Triumph	21	9
Do. Pref.	18	9	Parent Ord.	21	6
Humbers	18	9	Do. Def.	26	0
Do. Pref.	18	9	Dunlop Rubber	49	3
Premiers	1	1½	Do. Pref.	20	6
Rolls Royce	46	9	Small Arms	48	6

INSURANCE SHARES.

SALES IN LONDON:—

Alliance New Shares			11¾
Atlas			7¼
City Equitable Fire			1¾
Guardian			9½
Legal and General Life			17½
Marine			36½
Sun Insurance Office			12½

SALES AT LIVERPOOL:—

Atlas Assurance			7¾
Sun Insurance			13⅝
Royal Insurance			238

Stocks marked (*) are for less than £1,000 of stock, or less than a marketable number of shares.

MANCHESTER STOCK EXCHANGE.

Textile Share Market firm. Calico Printers Ord. closed 6d. higher. Pref. and Sewing Cotton Pref. improved 3d. Fine Spinners Ord. 3d. easier.

Bleachers	18/6	19/	Coats	6¾	¼
Bradford	20/3	20/9	Sewing Cotton..	44/6	45/-
Brd. Dyr.	27/3	27/9	Do. Pref.	19/9	20/3
Do. Pref.	19/-	19/3	Fine Spinners..	29/6	30/-
Calico Printers..	6/-	6/3	Do. Pref.	19/6	19/9
Calico Printers..	10/9	11/3	Hyde, Velvet...	23/-	25/6
Do. Pref.	15/6	16/9	Do. Pref.	18/3	18/9

BOOTS AT THE FRONT.

A DUBLIN MAN'S INVENTION.

In an article in *The Times* entitled "The Army Behind the Army," describing his experiences on the Western front, Lord Northcliffe writes:—

"Elsewhere I saw men using the most modern Northampton machinery for soling and heeling any pair of old boots that would stand the operation, and such footgear was useless was not wasted, for by an ingenious contrivance, invented on the spot by a young Dublin bootmaker the upper parts of such boots were being converted into bootlaces by the thousand."

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

RAILWAYS.

Week ended June 24.

Bengal and North Western ..... Rs.15,000 increase.
Rohilkund and Kumaon. Exp. Velvet... Rs.4,237 increase.

Week ended July 1.

Bengal Nagpur ..... Rs.273,000 increase.
Madras and Southern Mahratta.. Rs.67,340 increase.

Week ended July 29.

Delhi, Umballa, Kalka..... Rs.1,611 increase.

Ten days July 31.

Grand Trunk Pacific ..... £12,860 increase.

BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA.

Head Office - - Milan.

Capital £6,240,000. Reserves £2,378,800.

LONDON OFFICE: 1 OLD BROAD ST., E.C.

Manager, E. Cossolo.

Sub-Managers: G. Costa, R. B. Handley, G. Zuccoli.

LONDON CORRESPONDENTS TO THE ITALIAN TREASURY.

Branches in Genoa, Turin, Venice, Florence, Leghorn, Rome, Naples, Palermo, Catania, and in all other commercial centres in Italy.

Foreign Banking in all its Branches.

Special facilities afforded for Anglo-Italian Trade.

FEMALE WRITING ASSISTANTS, G.P.O.

Exam. Announced for 10th October.

At the only exam. held for these appointments (October, 1915) Misses Darker and Roddick were successful from SKERRY'S COLLEGE, 76 Stephen's Green, Dublin, gaining 2 of the 3 Dublin Successes. Specialised Postal Tuition for Provincial Students.—(Advt.).

TERENCE KELLY, Licensed Jeweller and Pawnbroker,
£1 TO £1,000 Advanced on demand at the Great Central Money Office,
48 FLEET STREET (Westmoreland Street),
On Jewels, Silver, Sheffield Plate, Guns, Pianos, &c. Telephone—2497. Open on Wednesday.

LONDON MINING MARKET QUIET.

The Mining market, though quiet, was spottily good. Among Kaffirs, there was further support for Far Eastern descriptions, part of the buying being again attributed to Cape interests. Rhodesians were also on the firm side most of the day, and Diamonds met fair support. Westralians were irregular, but Russians were cheerful and fairly active, while Rhodesian descriptions moved freely within narrow limits. The price of copper was unchanged, but tin fell 10/- per ton.

Anaconda	16¾	+ ¼	Kyshtim	2¾	+ ⅛
Cent. Mining	4¼	- ⅛	Lena	3¾	
Con. Mines Sal.	19/6	+ 1/-	Modder	17/-	+ /-
Con. Main Rf..	19/6	+ 3d.	Modder B.	17/6	+ /-
Chartered	13/3	+ 1d	Modder	6/6	+ /-
Champion	4/-	- 6d	Rayfield	5/6	- 3d
Cloverfield	3/9	- 3d	Rhodesia Asiatic	5¼	+ ⅛
E. Rand Est.	18/9	+ 3d	Rio Tinto	61¾	+ ¼
Fanti Cons.	6/9	- 3d	Springs Mines ..	2½	+ ⅛
Giants	1/3	- 1d	Transvaal	10/-	+ /-
Geduld	50/7½	+ 1/7½	Utah	16¼	+ ¼
Jagers	5¼	+ ¼			

DUBLIN CORPORATION.

MONTHLY MEETING.

The monthly meeting of the Corporation of Dublin was held yesterday at the City Hall for the disposal of the ordinary business.

The Lord Mayor (Mr. J. M. Gallagher) presided.

BRAVERY RECOGNISED.

On behalf of the Royal Humane Society the Lord Mayor presented to Thomas O'Mara, 38 Lower Oriel street, a certificate and £1 for having on November 3, 1915, rescued John H. Whittaker from drowning in Portobello Harbour; and to Michael Foley, 26 Usher's quay, certificate and £1 for having on May 12, 1916, rescued James Kenny from drowning in the Liffey at Wood quay.

Captain McCombie was present representing the Royal Humane Society.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. Francis McVicar, S.M., was appointed to serve upon the Scholarships' Committee in room of the late Rev. Dr. Watters.

Mr. Gleeson moved that the Rev. Mr. Proctor be appointed to serve upon the New Kilmainham School Attendance Committee in room of Mr. Partridge, who has become disqualified by reason of non-attendance.

Mr. J. S. Kelly seconded the motion.

Mr. O'Beirne objected on the ground that it had not been shown that a vacancy had actually occurred.

Mr. Gleeson said the vacancy was undeniable, and Mr. Proctor, who resided in the district, was an excellent man.

Mr. Briscoe moved as an amendment that Mr. Partridge be elected; who knew but Mr. Partridge might be released from prison at any moment.

Mr. Kelly said the members for the ward should not be interfered with in a matter of this sort.

Mr. Gleeson agreed that the election should be postponed for a while.

Mr. Sherlock was appointed a member of the Richmond District Asylum Managing Committee in room of Mr. John Thornton, deceased.

Several notices of motion could not be discussed owing to the absence of the members in whose names they stood.

WAR BONUS TO EMPLOYES.

Mr. Vaughan proposed, and Mr. Briscoe seconded, a motion, standing in the name of Alderman Byrne, M.P., sanctioning the payment of a war bonus to all employés of the Corporation whose position had not been altered in respect of previous resolutions of the Council granting a war bonus to labourers.

On a division the motion was carried by 23 votes to 18.

WATERWORKS EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Beattie proposed:—"That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the position of the Waterworks, consisting of the following names:—Alderman Thomas Kelly; Councillors Dr. Sherlock, John Ryan, Beattie, Foley, and Michael Moran. The reference is to look into the entire staff and all employés in the Department, and to examine into all matters having for its object the reduction of expenditure as recommended in the Estates and Finance Committee report No. 56/1916, and pointing out that the expenditure has increased in five years from £15,241 in 1912-13 to £29,849 in 1916-17." He thought it was only right that the enormous expenditure of the Committee should be inquired into.

Mr. Reigh seconded the motion. He thought it was absolutely necessary from time to time that the working of such important departments like that of the Waterworks should be inquired into.

At the suggestion of Alderman Laurence O'Neill and Alderman Corrigan the names of Mr. Lennon and Alderman Farrell were added to the Committee, and the motion was adopted.

PORT AND DOCKS BOARD.

Mr. James Higgins proposed, and Mr. M. Kelly seconded, the following motion:—"That this Corporation requests the Irish members of Parliament to urge the introduction and passage of a bill dealing with the constitution of the Dublin Port and Docks Board by having its members elected on the basis of the present Parliamentary franchise, or some other popular basis, as the present system of representation is primarily within the control of members having a vested interest—thus causing dissatisfaction to the public and hampering the Dublin shipping trade, which is most detrimental to the welfare of our city and prejudicial to the interests of labour."

Mr. T. M. O'Beirne said that a coalition of conspiracy prevailed amongst the predominating members of the Port and Docks Board for the purpose of destroying the port. He moved that a special meeting of the Council be held to consider the matter.

Alderman Moran seconded the amendment, which was unanimously adopted as a substantive motion.

FIRE BRIGADE AND THE REBELLION.

A letter was received from the Secretary of the Dublin United Trades' Council, transmitting a copy of a resolution adopted by that body conveying their appreciation of the "splendid" services rendered to the citizens of Dublin by the members of the Dublin Fire Brigade during the recent insurrection, and expressing the hope that some permanent form of reward (both financial and decorative) may be afforded to the Brigade as a slight recognition of the ardour, courage, and humanity displayed by them during that trying period."

It was suggested that the letter be referred to the Waterworks Committee.

Alderman Quaid said he was not satisfied that the Fire Brigade had done its duty as well as it might have done during the insurrection. He thought that owners of property had suffered very much as a result of the inactivity of the Brigade. Much property might have been saved if the members of the Brigade were allowed to serve the citizens at that crisis; but they were withdrawn from service. If the Council appreciated the services of the Brigade on that occasion it would have occurred to more than one member of the Council the matter before now. The whole matter was discussed at the Waterworks Committee, where Captain Purcell told them that he found it necessary to withdraw his men from operations under the fire. (Alderman Quaid) did not agree with Captain Purcell. At any rate, he did not approve of the interference of this irresponsible body (the Trades' Council). The suggestion was premature and mischievous.

Mr. Reigh said the question had already been dealt with by the Waterworks Committee.

Alderman Corrigan said that he knew Captain Purcell was not in town during two days of the rebellion.

Mr. O'Beirne—Then his report was based on hearsay, and not on what he had himself seen. The report sent in by Captain Purcell was not his (Mr. O'Beirne's) opinion inaccurate. All the facts should be brought out, and the reputation of men who had faced danger should not be imperilled.

On the motion of Alderman Moran, seconded by Mr. O'Beirne, the letter was sent to the Waterworks Committee.

HAY SUPPLY FOR MILITARY.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Cleansing Committee, stating that the Committee could supply inferior hay at inflated prices, and asking the Council to give the question special consideration.

Mr. Reigh mentioned that he was a member of a deputation to the military authorities from the Joint Committee of the Richmond District Asylum, and they came to a satisfactory arrangement upon the matter.

The Lord Mayor said that he had been on a deputation to the authorities, and he had published what took place. A maximum price had been fixed, and the matter was satisfactorily settled.

The letter was marked "noted."

REBUILDING DESTROYED PROPERTY.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Parkgate Committee estimating that sanction had been given to the plans, subject to the approval of the Council, for the rebuilding of certain premises on the former frontage line in Sackville street, Middle Abbey street, and Henry street.

Mr. D. Daly urged the Council to sanction the plans.

The Lord Mayor pointed out that a bill dealing with the matter was at present before Parliament. The Corporation were acting in the interests of the city, and not in the interests of individuals. They were determined to build up the city, and if they gave permission now to the plans before them they would be upsetting the Corporation plans.

The High Sheriff asked whether it was the intention of the Corporation to rebuild Sackville street in uniform design. He would be in favour of each individual rebuilding his premises provided he conformed to a uniform plan.

The Town Clerk advised the Council not to give their sanction to the plans for the present.

The matter was referred back to the Committee.

Tuesday, August 8. Half choir.

Morning—Garrett in D.
Jesu, word of God.....Mozart.
Evening—Lloyd in E flat.
O taste and see.....Sullivan, 543.
Wednesday, August 9. Half choir.
Morning—Ouseley in G.
Let Thy merciful kindness.....Barnby, 333.
Evening—Stanford in C.
Grant, we beseech Thee.....Smart, 168.
Thursday, August 10. Half choir.
Morning—Garrett in C.
Thy mercy, O Lord.....Barnby, 736.
Evening—Ouseley in B flat.
Thou, O Lord, art our Lord.....Coleridge-Taylor.
Friday, August 11. Half choir.
Morning—Travers in

AUCTIONS.

McKEOWN, MacKEOGH & CO.

IMPORTANT SALES OF PRIME UPLAND OLD MEADOW, CHOICE HORSE HAY, AND 2nd, 3rd, and 4th CROP, HAY (BY MILITARY PERMISSION). ALL EXCEPTIONALLY WELL SAVED.

2,850 LARGE COCKS.

300 OLD MEADOW THIS DAY (TUESDAY), AUG. 8th, at 2.30 p.m., at HAYESTOWN, RUSH, for E. Smyth, Esq.
600 OLD MEADOW, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), AUG. 9th, at 12.30 p.m., at KILSALLAGHAN, for Mrs. Manning.
200 OLD MEADOW, saved without rain, THURSDAY NEXT, AUG. 10th, at 2 o'clock, at BALLYMUN, GLASNEVIN, for the Misses Quinn.
360 OLD MEADOW, FRIDAY, AUG. 11th, at 12.30 p.m., at ATHGOE, HAZELHATCH, for John Harvey, Esq.
60 OLD MEADOW and 5 ACRES very heavy WAVERLEY OATS (Imported Seed), SAME DAY, at MILLTOWN., CASTLEBAGGOT, CLONDALKIN, at 11.30 a.m., for Mr. M'Kenna, Esq.
120 OLD MEADOW, SATURDAY NEXT, AUG. 12th, at 12.30 p.m., at LAURISTOWN, ST. MARGARET'S, for Francis Rickard, Esq.
50 OLD MEADOW, SAME DAY, at 1.30 p.m., at SURGALSTOWN, SWORDS, for John Darby, Esq.
40 HORSE HAY, SAME DAY, at 1 o'clock, at MOUNT AMBROSE, SWORDS, for J. Geraghty, Esq.
70 OLD MEADOW, SAME DAY, at 1 o'clock, at MOUNT AMBROSE, SWORDS, for J. Geraghty, Esq.
30 HORSE HAY, SAME DAY and hour, at SURGALSTOWN, SWORDS, for John Darby, Esq.
80 OLD MEADOW, SAME DAY, at 2.30 p.m., at BROWNSTOWN, HAZELHATCH, for John Smith, Esq.
300 OLD MEADOW, MONDAY, AUG. 14th, at 1.30 p.m., at KILSALLAGHAN, for Mrs. Grey.
350 COCKS, at KILSALLAGHAN, ST. MARGARET'S, and SWORDS, at an EARLY DATE.

BY PRIVATE TREATY:—

75 PRIME 4th CROP, NEAR CLONDALKIN, for the Owner.
33 OLD MEADOW, NEAR CLONDALKIN, for the Owner.
100 PRIME HORSE HAY, AT OLDTOWN, BALLYBOHILL, for John Moran, Esq.
80 PRIME OLD MEADOW, AT ROGANSTOWN, SWORDS, for A. J. Kettle, Esq.

McKEOWN, MacKEOGH & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS, LIVESTOCK SALESMEN AND FACTORS.
4 HAYMARKET, DUBLIN. 'PHONE 3.

JAMES J. SCANNELL'S AUCTIONS.

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), AND THURSDAY, AUG. 9TH AND 10TH, AT 4 BACHELOR'S WALK,
SALE OF ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE, PIANOFORTES, &c.,
FOR EXECUTORS OF LATE MRS. DEVEY;
AND CONTENTS OF TWO RESIDENCES,
REMOVED FROM SOUTH CIRCULAR ROAD AND BLACKROCK,

Comprising:—Antique Secretaire and Bookcase, formerly the property of Daniel O'Connell; 2 Antique Bureaux, Diamond-door Bookcase, Antique French Cabinet, Tray-top Table, 2 Antique 4-tier-de-Vins; Old Coloured Print, after Angelica Kaufmann; Old Coloured Engravings; 2 Old Grandfather's Clocks, 2 French Mantelpiece Clocks, 2 Antique Card Tables, very fine Antique Brass Fender; 6 Mahogany Spoon-back Chairs, in Morocco; 6 do., in American Cloth; 5 Antique Mahogany Chests Drawers, 1 Oak do.; very fine Old Sheraton Barometer, by Mason, in perfect order; 5 Antique Tea Caddies; 6 Gent's Easy Chairs, in Tapestry and Saddlebags; 2 Mahogany Easy Chairs, in Morocco Leather; 6 Mahogany Chairs, in Tapestry; 4 Mahogany Bedroom Suites; 2 Inlaid French Dressingroom Cabinets; fine Old Piano, by Clark; Walnut Sideboard; 3 Mahogany Chiffoniers, 3 ft. 10in.; Mahogany Dining Tables, 2 ft. 8in., 1 ft. 6in., 2 ft. 8in. Stained do.; very fine Carved Mahogany Sofa Table, 6ft. Leather-covered Writing Table; 4ft. 6in. Mahogany Inlaid Bedroom Suite; 2 Inlaid Davenports; Nine-piece Walnut Inlaid Suite; 2 Inlaid Pedestal Sideboards